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CABINET APPROVES FRENCH PREMIER'S REPARATION POLICY

French Ministers Congratulate M. Poincaré on His Stand at Conference in London

RAMBOUILLET, France, Aug. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The French Cabinet today unanimously approved of the German reparations policy of Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and congratulated him on the stand he took at the London conference of allied premiers.

The entire morning session of the Cabinet, presided over by President Millerand, was devoted to M. Poincaré's exposition of what took place at London and discussion on that subject. The Cabinet planned to meet again in the afternoon, when the question of convening an extraordinary session of Parliament and financial plans prepared by the Minister of Finance, Charles de Lasteyrie were to be discussed.

An official communiqué, issued after the morning meeting had ended, said the Premier made a complete exposition of the London negotiations and the reason why it was found impossible to reach an agreement. The Cabinet, said the communiqué, was unanimous in approving of his attitude and declared itself entirely with him in his view of the reparations situation.

Mr. Lloyd George's Stand Upheld in British Banking and Diplomatic Circles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16—An hour after Mr. Lloyd George had bolted from his troubles to Criccieth and the foreign delegations had taken their somewhat sad departure from Victoria Station, workmen were dumping material into Downing Street for underpinning of the Premier's residence, the foundations of which are reported insecure. Some few hostile critics of the Government may regard this as symbolical, but they are apparently few.

The breakdown of the conference has caused little repercussion so far. Public opinion is waiting on events. It is more inclined to do so, as there is at least no hostility to the British Government's attitude of last week. So far as can be judged, indeed, the Government had behind it the cordial support of the public and the press, with a few familiar exceptions.

Way Out of Impasse

In British diplomatic and banking circles, where the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday made extensive inquiries, those interviewed were unanimous in upholding Mr. Lloyd George's attitude. They seemed equally unanimous in believing that there was still a way out of the impasse, probably through the agency of some body like the international bankers' committee rather than through further efforts of politicians.

The only really gloomy comment came from a diplomatist who had been in close touch with the British delegation throughout last week's discussions. "Europe," he said, "is in for a new period of upheaval, and can you wonder? France is certainly wrong in her present attitude, but she is in despair owing to the past attitude of Great Britain and America. Both tentatively promised an alliance and definitely signed a treaty to protect France against foreign menace, which would give her that security, the pursuit of which has been one of the most disturbing phases of French policy. Then Congress refused to ratify the treaty. Afterward Great Britain backed out also, on the ground that the treaty fell through when America refused to ratify it. For corresponding action in private life any man would have been kicked out of his club, though nations apparently do these things with impunity.

Mistakes Made

"The first essential to extricate the world from its dilemma is for all nations to admit that they have made big mistakes and start afresh or the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

League to Register Two American Treaties

By Special Cable

Geneva, Aug. 16

THE Secretariat of the League of Nations has received from the German Government for registration the text of the treaty ending the state of war between Germany and the United States.

Japan has similarly registered the treaty concluded with the United States at Washington concerning Yap and the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate.

VATICAN BLOCKS ACCORD WITH PARIS

Shows No Eagerness for Rapprochement Unless Further Concessions Are Granted

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 16—It has been known for some time that differences of opinion existed between the French Cardinals and officials at the Vatican respecting the new convention of the Papal See with France. The story of the negotiations is complicated, but it is an open secret that the French Roman Catholic church is not anxious for a real rapprochement with the State, unless many concessions respecting congregations and privileges are granted.

It now appears that the attempts at conciliation which have been continued since the war are put in jeopardy.

M. Jonnart was appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican, and Paris received as Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Cerretti. They have striven for an understanding, and undoubtedly, on the secular side, no obstacle has been put in the way of a convention. Curiously enough, while the French Government has expressed its willingness to accept an accord, it is the Vatican which raises difficulties.

Cardinal Gasparri had established the project and made it his policy. He has been defeated overwhelmingly, 12 cardinals voting against three. Thus it becomes harder to proceed with the policy of rapprochement and there is speculation whether Cardinal Gasparri can continue in office.

The Pope accepted the decision of the cardinals.

JAMES K. VARDAMAN IN PRIMARY TIE IN MISSISSIPPI

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16—Former Senator James K. Vardaman was only a few hundred votes behind in the three-cornered Democratic senatorial race in Mississippi today, when incomplete and unofficial returns from 80 of the 82 counties of the State indicated the race between him and Hubert D. Stephens was practically a tie. Figures compiled by the New Orleans Item were as follows:

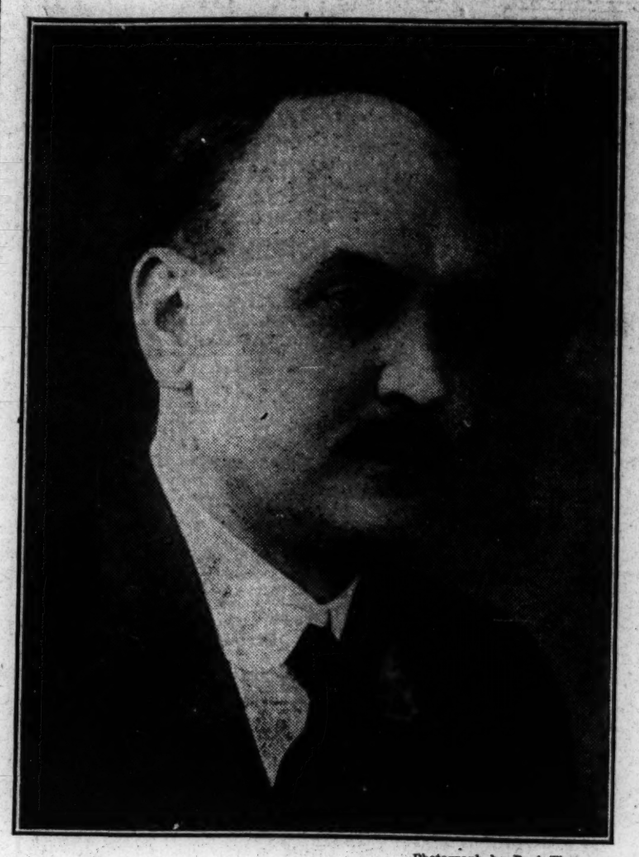
Hubert D. Stephens, 52,480; James K. Vardaman, 52,198; Miss Belle Kearney, 14,517.

TROOPS ARE ORDERED TO GLACE BAY MINES

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 16—George P. Graham, Minister of Militia and Defence, today ordered a detachment of several hundred troops sent into the Glace Bay, N. S., coal mining district, to quell disturbances resulting from the strike of United Mine Workers of America.

Minor clashes between strikers and volunteer workers have been frequent since the walk-out, 36 hours ago, officials of the Glace Bay municipality reported to the minister in requesting troops.

SYDNEY, N. S., Aug. 16—With pickets stationed by striking coal miners refusing to permit volunteers to relieve weary officials of the Dominion Coal Company manning pumps in the New Aberdeen colliery, the water was steadily rising this afternoon in No. 2, as the company anxiously awaited the arrival of troops from Halifax.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

David F. Houston

Former Secretary of the Treasury, Who Outlined at Institute of Politics Practical Plan for American Aid to Europe in Work of Rehabilitation

D. F. HOUSTON TELLS HOW TO AID EUROPE

Outlines at Institute of Politics Definite Plan for Assistance in Work of Rehabilitation

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 16 (Staff Correspondence)—At the resumed round table discussion this morning on the rehabilitation of Europe, David F. Houston, joint chairman of the conference and one-time Secretary of the Treasury, outlined specific steps which might be taken by the United States to help Europe, and the conditions on which, in his opinion, assistance should be offered.

The Australian, French and British delegates again took part in the discussion which developed into a lively debate. Oscar T. Crosby, assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States during the war, who had expressed substantial approval of Mr. Houston's statement of the reparations problem on Monday, differed widely with his program for a solution, as outlined today.

His first proposal was that the United States indicate its willingness to join the European nations in an economic conference, with a view to giving the maximum possible aid; but he would condition such a course on satisfactory assurances from the European governments that they would adopt and carry out a program of drastic reforms, which he outlined in detail.

"The United States," he said, "ought not to be afraid to sit around the table and discuss with Europe all present economic problems. She ought to be able to select delegates who could hold their own with those of other nations, and safeguard their country's vital interests. Discussion could not bind this Nation. The delegates could only deliberate, advise, and report. This Nation cannot afford to stand placidly by and watch the conflagration spread."

Mr. Houston's Recommendations

Mr. Houston's other recommendations were as follows:

This nation's aid might be rendered in the following fashion:

1. By joining the League of Nations as at present constituted or with such modifications as experience may have dictated.
2. If necessary, by joining Great Britain and other leading nations in giving assurance that France's territory will be protected against Germany, providing we are satisfied that aggression is unprovoked.
3. By evidencing a willingness to consider dealing with the debts due the United States by the Allies in the light of all the pledges and performances.
4. By encouraging the participation by private American financial and industrial interests in loans and investments in Europe, when it is reasonably clear that Europe has become a good business risk.

The program to be adopted and executed by Europe might include:

1. Mental disarmament — profound peace in Europe.
2. Sincere and effective participation in the League of Nations.
3. Physical disarmament with corresponding reduction of expenditures.
4. Large reduction in reparations.
5. Increased taxation.
6. Balanced budgets.
7. Shutting down of money printing presses.
8. Removal of trade and transportation restrictions.

Mr. Houston concluded: "The United States went into the late war primarily to vindicate her rights. She also went in to save civilization, to safeguard the world against the menace of an arrogant power, and to prevent a recurrence of a calamity as that through which the world has passed; in short, to bring a permanent and just peace. Peace has not yet been

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

BITUMINOUS MINERS AGAIN DIGGING COAL

Union Chiefs Endeavor to Carry Settlement Plan to All Operations

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—For the first time in 20 weeks, striking soft coal miners at scattered points in seven states were today under orders to begin coal production. This result of the part settlement of the strike, however, effected only a small minority of the 450,000 soft coal miners who threw down their picks March 31, but union officials were on their way back home to seek to make peace with other employers.

John L. Lewis, president of the miners, who remained here for a day before entering the peace negotiations with anthracite operators at Philadelphia tomorrow, predicted that soft coal operators generally would accept the agreement made here, and held out hope for an early quantity production. He also said he was hopeful of the result of the conference with the anthracite operators, who employ 155,000 men.

District union officials before leaving here for home sent invitations for five meetings of operators with the view of concluding peace.

Two Pennsylvania associations of operators were asked to meet the union chiefs in separate meetings on Friday. One invitation went to the Freeport Thick Vein Operators Association and the other to the Pittsburgh Coal Producers Association. The Southwestern Interstate Operators Association, including members in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas,

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"BIG FOUR" CHIEFS MAY COMPROMISE SENIORITY DISPUTE

Conference May Obviate Necessity of Congressional Action in Railroad Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—A definite plan for settling the strike of railway shopmen will be submitted by the non-striking unions to the railroad executives at their meeting in New York tomorrow. Though the "big four" leaders are guarding their plans with the utmost secrecy, it was learned today that the executives of the roads accepted the request for a meeting on condition the unions would have a peace proposal to offer.

Representatives of all the 16 railway unions, including the striking shop crafts and those organizations still at work, left here for New York. Announcement was made by Warren S. Stone, following a conference this morning between the union chiefs, that, though the shop crafts would not attend the meeting with the committee representing the railroad managers, the shopmen would be "on hand in New York in case they are needed for consultation."

L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said the purpose of the conference was to reopen efforts toward mediation. It was explained that the "big four" chiefs have not given up hope of an amicable settlement and that they would do everything possible to bring about a settlement satisfactory to the public, the railroad executives and the men.

President Exhausts Efforts

The Government had nothing to do with arranging the conference. President Harding is said to have exhausted his efforts toward a peace, and the only way the strike can be settled satisfactorily to the Government would be by observing the basic conditions laid down by the President.

Foremost in these conditions is recognized on both sides of the authority of the United States Railway Labor Board. On the question of seniority rights—the chief obstacle to a settlement—it was said there is room for a compromise. It is believed the "big four" chiefs, who are mediating in the strike, are prepared to make some concessions on behalf of the shopmen at the New York conference.

In the meantime there is much discussion in Administration quarters and on Capitol Hill as to just what the President will recommend that Congress do, if anything, when he appears before it. It was officially announced at the White House that Mr. Harding has not definitely decided what to say. Changing conditions would alter what he had to say, it was announced.

hTe impending conference between the rail heads and the representatives of the unions still at work, might make it unnecessary for Congress to take any action.

It is believed the President will ask for necessary legislation to take over railroads as they become unable to function. Roads completely tied up by the strike would go into the hands of receivers voluntarily, which in this emergency would be the Government. Then the plan is understood to embrace a call for volunteer workmen, to work under conditions laid down by the President.

Equipment Being Watched

B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, and spokesman for the striking shopmen, has declared the strikers would not return to work on a few roads, while their brothers were on strike elsewhere. He said it would be agreeable to them to work for the Government if it took over all the roads.

He said that if the Government took over a few roads these would be roads where the strike was most effective and the Government would be virtually acting as a strike-breaker. It is the belief of advisers to the President that there would be quick response to a call by the President for volunteers to man the government-operated roads. It is said there are many skilled workmen who would apply under these conditions, and technical schools also would come to the rescue.

The belief prevails among leaders in Congress that the President will not make any drastic recommendations. It is their belief that he will lay before them and the country the entire situation, including all his steps in trying

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

WAVE OF PROTESTS INCREASES AGAINST QUEBEC LIQUOR LAW

Failure of State Monopoly to Produce Promised Reforms Brings Denunciation From Wide Variety of Sources

RECORDS SHOW $30,000,000 SPENT FOR DRINK IN PROVINCE IN YEAR

Churches Unite in Efforts to Check Traffic and Adopt Platforms Declaring for National Policy of Absolute Prohibition

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 16 (Special)—Fifteen months ago—May 1, 1921, to be exact—the Province of Quebec undertook the operation of the much-heralded Quebec liquor law, which gave the Government a monopolistic control of light wines, beers and hard liquors. Much was claimed by the Quebec Administration for this regulatory law which was, according to its advocates, "considerable of a temperance reform." But the 15-months' period has demonstrated to the interested, and sometimes doubting, observer, that "regulation does not regulate."

The result has been chiefly a growing outbreak of protests, engendered by the law's failure to produce the "beneficial" results predicted. These protests come from various sources. They include Presbyterians, Methodists, Anglicans, Baptists, Congregationalists and many Roman Catholics.

The large Protestant organizations at recent annual conferences and synods, took occasion to refer to the liquor question in unequivocal terms. At the Baptist convention in Calgary, Alberta, the secretary of the Social Service Council, referring directly to Quebec Province, said conditions had grown steadily worse, until now they were back on the pre-war basis with the open bar. The Presbyterian General Assembly passed resolutions against the operation of export liquor houses, interprovincial and international traffic and reaffirmed its adherence to the policy of total and absolute prohibition.

Platform Opposes Liquor Law

The Methodist Conference for Quebec and Eastern Ontario assembled at Kingston, Ontario, early in June, in addition to reaffirming its prohibition policy, enunciated a platform that probably will be used in the prospective provincial elections. The chief clauses in this platform are:

1. That this conference place ourselves on record as being absolutely opposed to the traffic in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, and we demand its suppression within the Province of Quebec.
2. That until such time as this end may be attained we continue to seek the restriction of the sale of alcoholic beverages to the greatest extent possible.
3. That we hereby place ourselves as totally opposed to the Quebec Liquor Law as at present administered, (a) because of the arbitrary powers vested in the Quebec Commission; (b) because the right of citizens to oppose the establishment of licensed places in certain large towns and cities has been abolished; (c) because there is no limit to the number of licenses or permits that may be granted; (d) because the strength of alcoholic beverages has been increased without the approval of the electors or the citizens in general; (e) because it is made the channel for raising revenue for the public services of the Province; (f) because the sale and consumption of all kinds of intoxicating drinks have, according to Government reports, increased rather than decreased under this system.

We therefore earnestly request the Quebec Legislature at its next session to amend the existing law in the following sense: That no application for any permit to sell alcoholic beverages of any kind shall be taken into consideration by the Quebec Liquor Commission unless it shall contain or be accompanied by the bona fide signatures of the majority of the municipal electors residing, or having their place of business within the limits of the polling subdivision in which the premises to be used by the said applicant are situated, and that no permit be granted unless such application shall have been made and approved in the manner stated.

Thirty Millions Spent for Drink

R. L. Werry, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of the Province of Quebec, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

The consciences of the Christian people of the Province of Quebec have been shocked and outraged by the magnitude of the liquor business developed by the present Government policy, and not less by the boasting that has accompanied this "big business." Members of the Government and Legislature seem to be quite proud of the year's record under the "Taschereau Law," but in the opinion of temperance and church people they are best described as those who "glory in their shame."

Thirty millions spent for drink in this Province within the year—think of it! If anyone imagines that this vast sum can be diverted from ordinary business channels, such as supplying food, clothing, furniture, fuel and education without serious consequences to the prosperity of the populace they have something to learn about elementary economics.

On the first of May this year it was announced in the daily papers that 1065

SHIP BOARD QUIZZED ON LIQUOR SOURCE

Messrs. Gallivan and Brennan Request Facts on Funds Spent for Intoxicants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Resolutions calling upon the United States Shipping Board to inform the House where and how much liquor it bought for sale on American ships since the national prohibition law went into effect, were introduced today by James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts and Vincent M. Brennan (R.), from Michigan.

The resolutions also request the board to say whether it would be practicable if it contemplates to continue the sale of liquor on ships, "to acquire such liquors from the sequestered stores held by the prohibition directors," and which part of the funds appropriated by Congress "has been used for the acquisition of intoxicating liquors for sale upon oceangoing ships operated or controlled by the board since Jan. 16, 1920," the date on which the prohibition law became effective.

The board also would be required to inform the House of the total amount of intoxicating liquors acquired by it from each foreign country since the advent of prohibition and the prices paid therefor, and whether the largest amount of such liquor was obtained from distilleries, breweries and dealers in the United Kingdom, whose officials are being petitioned at this time by the United States prohibition commissioner to co-operate with this country in enforcing prohibition outside and beyond the three-mile limit."

VIENNA EXPLAINS WHY IT REJECTED AID FROM AMERICA

VIENNA, Aug. 16—A long defense of the decision of the Vienna municipality in rejecting further American aid in feeding the city's children was published today by the Arbeiter Zeitung. It says this relief was invaluable during the dark days immediately following the armistice, but the position of always being aided is degrading to the city.

If Vienna can support such notorious luxury, it says, it should be able to care for its own children.

BERLIN SEES CHAOS IN EUROPE IF FRANCE PURSUES HER POLICY

Germany's Last Hope Is That Reparations Commission May Grant Short-Term Moratorium

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 16—The German Government views the situation which has been created by the London conference's failure with the utmost pessimism and at last night's Cabinet meeting the opinion was expressed by several ministers that if France takes the threatened isolated action nothing can prevent Europe from sinking into chaos. Germany's last hope is that the reparations commission, due to meet today in Paris, may accord her an unconditioned short-term moratorium, which would provide the necessary breathing space for the Finance Minister, Dr. Andreas Hermes, to put the state finances in order.

Meanwhile the rapid collapse of the mark is creating grave economic problems, which the Government will have the utmost difficulty in solving. The German budget, which was laboriously framed, has now been rendered useless, owing to the mark collapse, while the rapidly mounting food prices occasion the utmost irritation among the workers which, not unnaturally, the Communist agitators are trying to exploit for their own purpose.

Representatives of the most important labor unions have sent a memorandum to the Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, in which they urge him to take drastic food control measures and also to stop the import of luxuries into Germany. At the same time labor organizations are pressing for immediate wage increases. In spite of an outward prosperous air, it seems clear too that German industry is approaching a crisis. Traders complain of the difficulty of buying raw materials abroad, while owing to the exchange depreciation capital is short and banks are resolutely refusing to give credit.

Altogether Germany's latest political, social and economic crisis will require the most careful handling on the part of the Government if complete disaster is to be averted.

ONTARIO FARMERS RESENT MR. DRURY'S NEW PARTY MOVE

Prime Minister Charged With Ignoring Loyal Supporters in Progressive Appeal

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 16 (Special)—E. C. Drury, Prime Minister, in the Ontario Farmers Government, wants to change to a progressive government. The local farmers' organization think they should have been consulted, hence the fight which started yesterday.

Mr. Drury has asked his followers to aid him in the formation of this progressive party in which city people are invited to take a definite part. The confidential circular letter signed by him suggesting the change has just been made public.

J. J. Morrison of the United Farmers of Ontario, commenting on the letter, said: "The farmers' political movement was a spontaneous protest against the shortcomings of the old party system. It came from the rural people, and because it came from the farmers themselves, the farmers, and the farmers only, have a right to direct its future.

"One would have thought that before launching definitely a proposal which, if it is successful must inevitably destroy the distinctive character of the farmers movement, the Premier would have asked his supporters to consult their rural constituents and learn their views. Instead he has chosen to ignore the farmers who have loyally stood by him and made his approach directly and exclusively to people in the cities and towns."

certificates for licensed places had been granted as against 800 applied for the previous year. The actual number of licenses now in force is unknown, for there is no limit outside of the will of the Liquor Commission. Judging from the frequency with which new places for the sale of wine or beer are opening up the number must be increasing rapidly. The sales made in these places are sometimes very high. On Jan. 3 last a Quebec city dispatch reported that over $75,000 worth of liquor was sold in that city by six of the commission's stores between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. on the day before New Year's.

Resulting Crime Record

The record of crime and accident attendant upon the sale of this hard stuff and brewers' mash would occupy a big chapter by itself. The daily papers record enough, but by no means nearly all. Much of whisky's evildoing is concealed by friends of the victims or those interested in keeping the traffic respectable and innocent in reputation at least.

Members of the Government and of the Legislature and others who are engaged in the liquor traffic for profit are the only persons who are satisfied with the present law—unless the drink slaves may be included—and they, above all others, should be protected from the very temptations with which this unfortunate liquor system of the Government has surrounded them.

I say, without possibility of contradiction that Presbyterians, Methodists, Anglicans, Baptists, Congregationalists, and the vast majority of Roman Catholics—clergy and laity, members and adherents wish to see the liquor traffic done away with. They prefer that this should be by voluntary abstinence. But the facts must be faced and the traffic is not going out that way, nor will it go, in the Province of Quebec, for some time at least, by prohibitory law. Something must be done, and done quickly, if thousands of our young men are to be saved from drunkards' graves. Quebec is the greatest drunkard factory in America today. What a shameful situation! And the traffic is run by the Government for the Government—not by the people, for the people.

Complete Monopoly of Traffic

As a thorough "State Monopoly" nothing more severe than the Quebec Liquor Law could well be suggested. The administration of the act is intrusted to the Quebec Liquor Commission, consisting of five members, appointed by the Quebec Government, to whom are delegated the most far-reaching powers. The commission has its main stores and warehouse in Montreal and has established branches in a number of cities and towns throughout the Province. There is no limit to the number of "grog dispensaries" that the commission may establish—it is a law unto itself. All property owned by or earned by the commission, naturally, becomes the property of the Province.

This commission, be it understood, handles only wines and liquors but it has a most absolute control over the breweries and beer. No brewer may sell or ship either within or without the Province without a permit from the commission. Hence, the monopoly becomes absolute.

According to present indications the law has been most successful in creating in the Province of Quebec a vast storehouse of liquor for all North America. The Province, virtually, is "flooded with booze." Residents may obtain all they desire and are consuming it exactly as they did in the old days of the licensed saloons. Furthermore a shameful traffic has grown up with the outside world and Quebec has become the constant resort of a new and loathsome type of "tourist." From far and near they come. From every section of the United States and from the dry provinces of Canada there is a never-ending stream of automobiles, all bent on sampling the many brands of intoxicating liquors which are served to them by the Government of Quebec.

Great Source of Revenue

As stated by Mr. Werry, only the members of the Government and those engaged in the traffic are satisfied with the law. L. A. Taschereau, the Prime Minister and Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, together with the Cabinet members, have expressed their satisfaction with the law, largely because it has been a big revenue producer. On the reverse, Arthur Sauve, leader of the Opposition in the Provincial Parliament, has denounced the law as an iniquity and shame and has branded it a "gigantic liquor trust."

According to the latest official figures issued by the Provincial Treasurer, the profit made on liquor by the Government for the year ending April 30, 1922, was $4,000,974.50. The net trading profit on a turnover of $15,212,801 was $2,860,010. The balance was made from fines and other sources of revenue.

One of the sources of profit is a tax of 5 per cent on the value of all beer made and sold in the Province. This comes direct from the brewers. Just how much beer is consumed in a year in this Province has not been announced, but it is easily credible that the value would exceed the $15,000,000 of hard liquors and wines which are handled by the Government. So Quebec's drink bill amounts to something like $30,000,000 a year—probably more. The population of the Province is about 2,500,000.

Ontario Opinion So Strong for Prohibition That Wets Hesitate to Seek Amendments

LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Ontario is to have a provincial election within a year, but the campaign issues are somewhat uncertain. It is a matter for rejoicing, however, in the camp of the prohibition forces of the province, that reform of prohibition legislation is not likely to figure largely in the appeals of any party.

It was counted as probable, until quite recently, that either the Liberal or the Conservative wing of the opposition in the coming appeal to the people would come out bluntly for some relaxation of the prohibition law, but the hesitancy of both parties is explained by the fact that public opinion is overwhelmingly favorable to the Ontario Temperance Act as it now stands, and any party sponsoring moist amendments would scarcely be sure of its reception at the polls.

Farmer Party Dry

There is no doubt as to the position of the Farmer Party on the matter. It is well expressed by the record of the Drury Government during its years of office, when every energy was bent to enforce the provisions of the act. Mr. E. C. Drury himself spoke on various occasions as inclined to modify some of the severe penalties under the act where they worked a hardship, but he never wavered from his determination to enforce the measure on which the people had so definitely shown their opinion.

No matter what the opinions of the members of the Drury Government are in the matter of prohibition, they have kept their trust to the voters of the province, and should changes in the liquor law figure as an election issue, they will appeal to the electors on their record.

Mr. Raney Vigilant

An outstanding figure of the entire Drury administration, the first Farmer-Labor administration the province has ever known, has been W. E. Raney, Attorney-General, who has throughout his term of office, been untiring in his vigilance in regard to law enforcement. Against great odds he has conducted a more or less successful fight against the rum-runners of the Essex and Niagara borders, and sponsored the recent amendment to the Ontario Temperance Act, which made it illegal to ship liquor for export except by common carrier. This cut into the ranks of the rum-runners overnight, for their prevailing method of transportation of liquor for export was by motor truck.

Seizures of such shipments, suspected of being irregular, were frequent enough, but proof was difficult and although the liquor in question was often destined for local distribution against the terms of the law, it had to be released and allowed to proceed on its way. Now every shipment by highway is contraband without question.

Drys Watch Conservative

The visit of Howard Ferguson to British Columbia a few weeks ago was regarded by some as an indication that he was studying the Government control of liquor in force in that province with a view to formulating a party policy along Government control lines. As a matter of fact it was unofficially stated that Mr. Ferguson had his platform prepared, combining two popular wet planks into a scheme for Government control of wine and beer, with which he proposed to appear before the electors of the province.

The Conservative leader has been silent himself, however, and prohibition forces are in readiness for any such announcement of policy. They are confident they can defeat any wine-and-beer or Government-control party.

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Moderation Plan Fails to Prevent Bootlegging in British Columbia

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Recent revelations by The Christian Science Monitor of the campaign of liquor interests to bring back beer and light wines in the United States recall similar methods employed in British Columbia two years ago, to abolish prohibition, inaugurate "moderation" and thus effect a compromise with the open liquor traffic. Those methods succeeded overwhelmingly here, but the new moderation system has failed notably in many directions to bring about the results which its advocates expected from it.

The great argument which undoubtedly swayed the voters in British Columbia more than any other single factor in their vote for moderation under Government control, the same argument which liquor interests are using so freely in the United States now, was that prohibition could not be enforced. This argument was supported by the fact, clear to everyone, that prohibition here was not being enforced. No one here questioned that. With the end of national, wartime prohibition, British Columbia people were given the right to import liquor for their own use from other provinces. From then on prohibition in British Columbia was only a name. Bootlegging became an industry.

All this, said the wets, proved that prohibition was an impossible dream. The Prohibition Act was simply to aid the illicit liquor seller. But no one proposed that the old, wide-open system be restored. The wets came out for moderation under the control of the Government, "for the decent consumption of good liquor." Like the interests which are supporting beer and light wines in the United States they proposed a compromise between prohibition and the old-fashioned bar. Above all, they argued for a system which would do away with the bootlegger who was pictured in posters and speeches as being the bosom friend of the prohibitionist. The bootlegger, in fact, was the cornerstone of the whole moderation propaganda.

And this worked admirably for the wets. It is doubtful whether prohibition forces realized how strong was the fight which the moderationists were conducting and, until election day, it was impossible to forecast the result of the poll with any certainty. The people were promised a system which would increase temperance and abolish the bootlegging scandal. They voted against prohibition, not because they wanted less sobriety, but more. And they voted before prohibition had an adequate trial.

Moderation has failed in its great purpose of abolishing the bootlegger so far. That is admitted. And now that the Canadian Senate, overruling the wish of the House of Commons, has rejected a bill to restrict liquor importation to the British Columbia Government the difficulty of fighting the bootlegger will be greater still. Other difficulties, too, have arisen, all going to prove the contention of prohibitionists that when an attempt is made to compromise with liquor, trouble in one form or another results. And the present plan, much favored by sections of the public and many public men, for the establishment of Government drinking places where beer would be served in the glass, opens up new possibilities of evil.

Government liquor authorities have inaugurated, during the last few days, a widespread and vigorous campaign against bootleggers, in an effort to keep stricter check on export warehouses. Government agents have been put into warehouses and breweries at several points and liquor stocks belonging to an interior company and valued at $200,000 have been seized.

All pretense that the British Columbia liquor laws are being enforced for "moral and not financial profit" was abandoned last week when the Liquor Control Board ordered Government liquor stores to remain open for the convenience of residents and tourists on Wednesday afternoons, which are legal holidays on the coast. This action of the Government in openly violating the half-holiday law has caused wide protest and is being attacked on many sides as a bare-faced and undignified attempt to sell as much liquor as possible.

Keith Vaudeville Circuit Bans All Prohibition Jokes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—E. F. Albee, president of the Keith Vaudeville Circuit, in instructions to every house under his control, has ordered stricken from the acts of performers any and all jokes about prohibition, whether in songs or discourse. Mr. Albee's request, sent in a general letter to each house manager, directed that the ruling be strictly enforced. The ban includes the affiliated B. S. Moss and Proctor circuits.

The Christian Science Monitor on July 21 under the heading "Musical Ridicule of Dry Laws to Be Used in New York campaign for Wine and Beer," called attention to the methods wets were employing to ridicule the Volstead law. Col. Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel and directing head of the New York division of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, denied that his organization had been spending money with either composers, theatrical, vaudeville or other public singers and comedians to broadcast "light wine and beer" propaganda.

It is probably true that many vaudeville artists have been the unwitting accessories to the wet arguments because of the ease with which allusions to prohibition raised a laugh. Every house, however, had its proportion of law-abiding people who looked upon these sallies as veritable assaults upon the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Albee received a number of complaints about stage folk who persistently indulged in jokes regarding the Volstead Law and its enforcement.

Walter J. Kingsley, Keith press representative, said that the step had been taken because so many actors relied excessively on the subject of prohibition for their laughs, and the public was becoming wearied to the point of annoyance at the frequent repetition of the theme. The decision of Mr. Albee and his associates follows the example of the leading western vaudeville circuit, the Orpheum, which has for some time barred prohibition jokes.

COALITION WINS POWER IN MEXICO

Supporters of Obregon Régime Down Factions, 234 to 32

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 16—The Co-operationists through an alliance with the Laborites and Agrarians, were able to present a united front against all the other factions, labeled as Independents, last night in the Chamber of Deputies, and by an overwhelming vote won control of the machinery by which the credentials of the deputies for the next session of Congress will be examined.

On a roll call which was without incident they were able to return 234 votes against 32 for the Independents. There was no trouble. The local authorities placed soldiers on guard at all the entrances to the Chamber, who searched all visitors for arms. Soldiers were also scattered throughout the galleries although their services were not needed.

The co-operationists are the avowed supporters of the Obregon administration, and if the coalition pact can be maintained in the Chamber there is some chance that the various Government projects, including the New York financial agreement may come up for an early vote. The result of the balloting is taken as indicative that the co-operationists will predominate in the next Congress, which opens Sept 1.

SAN FRANCISCO PLANS TO BUY CAR LINES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The project of the city of San Francisco to purchase and operate the properties of the Market Street Railway Company, operating street cars extensively in San Francisco, will be voted on by the people at the general election, Nov. 7, in the form of a charter amendment. This amendment was ordered placed on the ballot in San Francisco city and county by the board of supervisors. The measure covers the entire Market Street Railway system, including the suburban line to San Mateo.

Another measure proposed for the ballot, though not yet placed upon it, but which is before the supervisors for action at their next meeting, Aug. 15, would place a sales tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent on gross sales of merchandise by San Francisco stores. This measure was defeated at the last election.

WETS SETTING TRAP FOR ROY A. HAYNES

Home-Brew Ruling Expected to Arouse Reaction in Country Voting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Wet leaders in Congress who believe that home brew should be allowed to retain a "kick" have set a trap for Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner.

John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, who is championing the cause of light wines and beer, believes the housewives of his State are confused over the amount of alcoholic content permitted in cider and other non-intoxicating homemade liquors and in a letter to Mr. Haynes demands a "definite ruling." Since Mr. Haynes retracted his former ruling that an alcoholic content of 2.75 per cent was permissible, home-brew advocates protest they can't tell when they are overstepping the law.

See Chance to Affect Vote

What Mr. Hill and other anti-prohibitionists secretly hope for is a reply from Mr. Haynes stating that one-half of one per cent is all that the authorities will permit. That is the alcoholic content fixed in the Volstead Act for beverages manufactured and sold. It has, besides, the backing of the United States Supreme Court.

"Let Mr. Haynes rule that home-brew can contain only one-half of one per cent," Mr. Hill said today, "and we will knock the last prop from under the Eighteenth Amendment. The country vote is the only thing now that keeps the Volstead Act and the prohibition amendment from being repealed. It is because they can make their own liquor now and enjoy a slight 'kick' in it that the country people are supporting prohibition. Take that away from them and pretty soon there won't be any Volstead law."

He wrote to Mr. Haynes:

"During the recess of the House of Representatives I have been in touch with housewives all over Maryland and in Baltimore City and find that they are universally desirous of knowing what Section 29 of the Volstead Act means in order that they may guide themselves in the preparation of home-made beverages for winter use. I therefore repeat to you the question contained in my letter of April 26, 1922, you having in your letter of July 3 disclaimed the information on this subject given to me in your official letter of May 2.

"In my letter of April 26, 1922, I said: 'I desire to ask officially, your reply to be used by me before the Ways and Means Committee, the following question: Under the national prohibition act, what is the percentage of alcohol permitted by your office for use in the home as non-intoxicating?'

Queries and Answers

"In your letter to me of July 3 you stated:

" 'Reference is also made in your letter to the communication addressed you by this office on May 2, 1922 which contains the statement that "As at present advised, this office is not disposed to take action against the manufacture for use in the home of the maker of cider or other fruit juices containing not more than 2.75 per centum of alcohol by volume." '

"You then retracted the above statement made by your office in the following language: 'Relative to the declaration in letter of May 2, 1922, that this office would not proceed against persons manufacturing cider or other fruit juices containing as much as 2.75 per centum of alcohol by volume, this statement was embodied by the draftsman under a misapprehension of the position of this office, as such is not its view, and no instructions to that effect have been promulgated.'

"Will you kindly give me a corrected answer to my question propounded on April 26, 'What are the regulations of your office in reference to Section 29 of Title 2 of the Volstead Act? Also, under the National Prohibition Act, what is the percentage of alcohol permitted by your office for use in home brews as 'non-intoxicating'?"

TRADE COMMITTEE URGES REDUCTION IN TRANSPORT FEES

On the ground that excessive passport fees are handicapping the extension of American business in foreign countries, the Committee on Foreign Trade of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today sent letters to the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs of Congress urging passage of a bill to reduce fees for issuing and viseing passports. According to the chamber committee, foreign countries have established excessive fees in retaliation for high fees charged by the United States Government in viseing the passports of foreigners who come here.

As a result, states the committee's letter, "the excessive fees which American travelers are charged have undeniably handicapped the expansion of American business abroad at a time when it should be granted every facility and encouragement. Similarly the legitimate pursuits of the American student and tourist have been discouraged. House bill 12,235, providing for regulation of the fees, is now before the House Committee. The Chamber urges passage of this bill or any other bill of similar purport.

TEXTILE INQUIRY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Congressional investigation of labor conditions in the cotton industry in New England, was called for in a resolution introduced yesterday by Robert S. Maloney (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

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ANGORA'S ENVOY IN LONDON WITH NEW PEACE PROPOSALS

Fethi Bey to Lay Plans for Settlement in Near East Before British Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, August 16—Fethi Bey, Minister of Interior in the Angora Government, about whose reception by the British Foreign Office many rumors have been in circulation, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he had been courteously received but had not had an opportunity of discussing peace proposals.

The proposals, he said, included detailed plans for the evacuation, under the supervision of allied officers, of the territory to be returned to Turkey which is now occupied by the Greeks and the steps to safeguard the rights of minorities after the evacuation is completed.

Angora, he declared, was determined to leave no stone unturned to prove to the world that she had been grossly maligned by Greek propagandists and really had pacific intentions.

Near East Relief Worker From America Deported by Kemalist Government

Miss Isabelle Harley of Pawtucket, R. I., deported by the Kemalist Government from the Near East Relief station at Kharput, Turkey, is on her way home, according to word received at the office of the Near East Relief, 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

For the past two years Miss Harley has been educational director of the Near East Relief orphanages at Kharput, where some 5000 children are under American protection. Kemalist officials gave her summary notice that she must quit the country, and similar orders were issued to Dr. Mark H. Ward, Director F. D. Yowell of the same unit, and later Dr. Ruth Parmelee was included in the list. No official reason was given the Americans in regard to their dismissal. Their travel papers simply read that they were to be expelled from the country.

Across Taurus Mountains

Miss Harley's party, consisting of four Americans, left on pack horses during a snowstorm, and succeeded in crossing the trails of the Taurus Mountains, arriving 10 days later at the French border town of Jerablus. Eight hours daily in the saddle, over tortuous, snow-drifted trails advanced the party at an average rate of 17 miles per march. By night they bunked in some lonely khan, or mud inn, which offered but one bare room without food or fire.

"We descended into the Tigris Valley," says Miss Harley, "passing through what the natives claim to have been the Garden of Eden, a hilly country, showing many ancient trees and a wealth of grapevines. At Madin we sighted one of the few copper mines which have been worked in Anatolia, a land which teems with mineral wealth. The mine is worked in a most primitive way, its ore being transported hundreds of miles on donkey-back in default of railways. The bridge across the Tigris having been washed away, we forded the swollen stream on horseback. In the pouring rain we crossed another mountain and descended into a barren waste where the remains of ancient fortresses marked the site of one of King Nebuchadnezzar's battles."

Horses Flounder in Mud

At this point, according to Miss Harley, the pack horses would have been hopelessly mired had it not been for the deep ruts left there by the retreating German motor transport in 1918. "At the most desperate moment," she says, "when our horses were floundering flank-deep in mud, these ruts came in sight. Our intelligent beasts simply followed the ruts which were running like brooks, and picked their way along. From now on we covered but six miles a day, sleeping by night with some wild Kurdish family, under whose roof we and our horses would be quartered side by side. Finally our food gave out, and we subsisted on nuts and raisins. The last day out of Diarbekr we were 13 miles in the saddle, and upon reaching that town we discovered that, during six days of travel, we had covered just 100 miles." Four more days brought the party to the rail-head at Jerablus.

Miss Harley will spend a two months' leave at Pawtucket, following which she will resume her overseas duties with the Near East Relief.

WAR FRAUD CASES REQUIRE NEW LAW

Mr. Daugherty Urges Changes in Legislation Affecting the Summoning of Witnesses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Amendments of existing laws with reference to the summoning of witnesses in civil cases is urged by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, in the letters to Knute Nelson, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, asking for additional legislation to enable the Government to institute suits for the recovery of money in "certain war fraud cases."

Prompt enactment of such legislation now has become essential, Mr. Daugherty said, as without it, the Government will be so "hampered" in its efforts to recover money out of which the Government "has been defrauded that they might prove unavailing in many cases."

"It has been discovered," a statement issued at the same time by the Department of Justice said, "as the war fraud cases have been pushed toward completion, that without the early enactment of new legislation the rights of the Government in civil suits will be embarrassed seriously in virtually all the cases now under consideration."

Explaining the impossibility of bringing civil suits in one judicial district where the defendants in one case would be scattered over many districts unless they voluntarily appeared, the Attorney-General asked that present conditions as to jurisdiction be relieved and the laws be amended with reference to the summoning of witnesses in civil cases, so that they might be generally the same as with respect to summoning witnesses in civil cases under the anti-trust acts. Under the present law no witnesses may be summoned in civil cases to appear in court who live over 100 miles from the place where the court sits, except in anti-trust cases.

RAIL COMMISSION NAMES COMMITTEE

Public Meetings Planned for New England Problems

Formulation of a unified New England program for the grouping of its several railroads is the undertaking committed to an executive committee late yesterday by the joint New England Railroad Commission appointed by the governors of the six states to consider the transportation problem and to indicate its solution.

The commission which met in the Massachusetts State House, organized by naming the different state committee chairmen as members of the executive committee. James J. Storrow of Massachusetts, general chairman of the commission, was made chairman of the executive committee and James F. Dewey of Vermont, clerk. The other committeemen named are Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine; Lester F. Thurber of New Hampshire, George L. Crooker of Rhode Island and E. Kent Hubbard of Connecticut.

Early and frequent meetings were decided upon by the executive committee to which the commission transferred the work of obtaining all necessary information and adopting a unified transportation plan for New England's railroads. The executive committee is to report back to the different state committees which will arrange for meetings for discussion at which the public may be enlightened on the general subject as well as on the proposed method of solution.

Following the meeting for organization the executive committee held a short and informal meeting where the situation as discussed at the opening of the conference was reviewed. Following luncheon at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the committeemen listened to Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester, who was chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce and Transportation of Congress, which reported the Esch-Cummins bill.

SENATE CANDIDATE ANNOUNCED

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 16—In a statement issued last night Thomas C. Spellacy, former Assistant United States Attorney-General, announced his candidacy for United States Senator.

SOVIET GRAIN SALE PLAN IS DEFENDED

Northern Districts to Benefit by Credits Accruing From South's Surplus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Aug. 16—Washington experts on conditions in Russia take issue with those who would condemn the announced intention of the Soviet Government to permit the exportation of a part of the present Russian grain crop. They say that the indignation expressed on the subject is unwarranted.

Far from operating to the detriment of the Russian people, or from creating a greater tax on American charity, this course of action, the experts believe, is dictated by stern necessity. The misunderstanding on this subject arose, they point out, from the fact that the Soviet delegates at The Hague gave the impression that grain was to be exported from Russia this year because there was a surplus above the needs of the Russian population.

Good Crop Only in South

The truth of the matter is that no surplus of grain exists in Russia today nor will exist after the present harvest. In the southern section there apparently is a good crop, especially in the Ukraine and the Caucasus, once known as the "Granary of Europe." In the northern and northeastern districts, however, there is not enough grain.

Any movement of grain from the southward, however, will be virtually impossible this year, it is asserted, owing to the disintegration of transportation. To overcome this condition the Russian authorities contemplate the shipment of all grain above the amount needed for the people of that section, to ports on the Black Sea, thence to be shipped to Greek, Italian and other markets.

With the credits thus established, the Soviet authorities expect to enter the markets of London and Liverpool, buying supplies of grain and other foodstuffs which could easily be transported to the Moscow, Petrograd and other northern districts of Russia, which are now cut off from the southern wheatfields.

United States Will Get Share

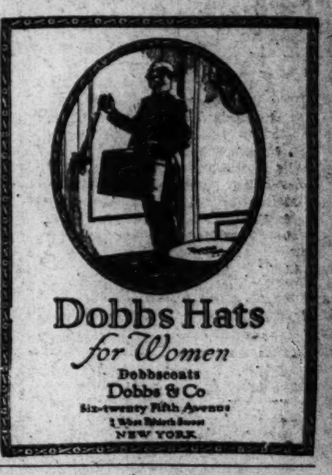
The greater part of these purchases, it is expected, will be in grain, and in the normal course of events, experts here point out, the United States would supply a good portion of it.

In the same manner, the Soviet economists plan to export coal from southern Russia, and to buy in the British market for use in the northern districts which, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, are now virtually cut off.

To meet these trade conditions a policy was enunciated at a recent conference on foreign trade in Moscow, where it was decided that the Soviet Government should retain control over all foreign trade, although certain individuals and corporations of Communistic sympathies might be named as purchasing agents abroad. The plans of the Government for carrying out the transactions contemplated during the next four or five months call for this sort of control.

DAM PROJECT APPROVED

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 16—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission yesterday granted the permit of the Dummer Power Company for the erection of a dam on the Androscoggin River in the town of Dummer. The decision stated that "it was for the public use and benefit that this petition be granted." A dissenting opinion in the case was handed in by Commissioner Worthen, who declared that he "was satisfied that the proposed hydraulic development was unwisely conserved and that the public interest would not be served by it." The Dummer case has been before the commission for nearly a year.



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WASHINGTON RENTS UP 100 PER CENT

District Commissioner Believes Relief From High Charges Is 18 Months' Removed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Washington, which with the possible exception of New York has suffered more than any other city from extortionate rents and housing shortage, sees no relief in sight. Rents continue at inflated levels, and the only relief comes from the decisions of the District Rent Commission, which hears each day an average of 20 appeals of tenants protesting against rent increases. Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, a member of the commission, believes that it will be at least 18 months more before the increase of building operations which began a year ago will operate to force rentals downward.

Members of the Rent Commission and of the special committee of investigation into district housing conditions, whose report has just been made public, agree that artificial restrictions are keeping rents at inflated levels, since the economic developments of the past year normally would tend to reduce the rates. The fiscal year ending June, 1922, saw more dwellings erected in Washington than during any preceding year. About 30 large new apartment houses will be ready for occupancy in the next few months. The wholesale cost of building materials has been reduced about 40 per cent from the 1920 high water mark, and recent surveys show that within five miles of the Treasury there is enough vacant land to relieve the present housing shortage if it could be used for moderate priced buildings. And yet in no single instance have rents in any of the large apartment houses been scaled down, and the new ones in process of construction are asking even higher prices.

The Rent Commission is working valiantly to curb the activities of the rent profiteer, and its dockets are crowded with appeals, but the commissioners themselves admit that Washington's rent problem is beyond the power of the organization to solve completely. Only a scientific building program carried on over a period of years can relieve the shortage that now exists, and as long as there is a shortage, rentals will be kept up, it is declared.

Rents Up 100 Per Cent

Rents in Washington have increased 100 per cent since 1916, according to statistics filed with the Rent Commission, and apartment house owners who have not raised their rents this percentage, consider themselves justified in further increases. The end of the war brought no relief and there is none in sight yet. When asked the reason for failure to reduce rent levels, landlords give various answers, the most common of which are the high cost of labor, the excessive cost of financing building operations, and the large profits exacted by the interests who control largely building operations.

As outlined by members of the Rent Commission, there are certain practices indulged in by the landlord at the expense of the tenant, which hearings on rent cases show to be very common, and which artificially bolster up rentals. Chief of these is the tendency of owners of old apartment houses to raise their rentals to correspond with those asked for new buildings in the same neighborhood. This, regardless of the fact that the original investment in the building put up several years ago is much less, and so should not be expected to bring the same return.

Another practice is that of raising the rents of all the apartments in a building just before a sale is contemplated, then basing the selling price on this new return. The owner is then obliged to continue the high rents in order to get a "reasonable return" on his investment. Many instances have also been found in which the landowner includes the cost of destroying old property in the selling cost of sites for new buildings, thus increasing the normal value of the property by a considerable sum.

Tenants Pay Financing

But most objectionable of all, in the opinion of the Rent Commission, is the habit of passing on to the tenant the excessive cost of financing the building, by which it attempted to make the renter during the first few years of his occupancy pay off the cost of mortgages and loans incurred in construction. In many cases, a second mortgage is found necessary before the building can be completed. This is a costly proceeding, often involving the payment of 8 per cent interest and bonuses running as high as 25 per cent. Cases have been discovered in Washington where bonuses as large as 40 or 50 per cent have been charged, and where the burden has been shifted to the tenants in the form of high rents.

The tenant often is charged also with the cost of strikes and other emergencies coming up during the process of building which increase the cost to the builder.

CANADA TO SETTLE TITLE TO ISLAND

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Government exploration steamer Arctic has sailed from Quebec for northern waters on an important national mission. On board is a Canadian Government expedition under the command of J. D. Craig, International Boundary Commission Engineer, and its primary purpose will be the maintenance of Canadian title to islands north of Labrador and facing Greenland across Davis Straits. The islands are already Canadian but the expedition by actual occupation will set at rest any doubt as to title.

Capt. Joseph Elzear Bernier, who is commanding the vessel, is making his 27th trip. Inspector Willcocks, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, is in charge of the party of police who will be taken north. They have provisions for two years, and plan to go as far north as Ellesmere Land, collect customs duties, and do patrol and exploration work including mining.

AUSTRIA'S PROBLEM MAY FIND SOLUTION IN "POSTPONEMENT"

Mr. Gibbons Says This Factor, in His Opinion, Constitutes Very Important Consideration

This is the thirty-seventh of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D. In this article Mr. Gibbons explains how it is that in Vienna there is such an appearance of prosperity in spite of the terms of the Treaty of Saint-Germain.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph.D.

VIENNA, June 21—After reading my letter of yesterday, some readers of The Christian Science Monitor will have said to themselves that the correspondent was giving a superficial "snap judgment" of conditions here. The belief that Vienna is virtually a city of the past is too deeply rooted to be disturbed by a man who comes into the city, and after a round of the hotels, cafés and shops—having eaten a few meals and failed to get a seat in a few theaters and been disappointed in his hope of picking up bargains at the shops—sits down to write that Vienna is a gay and prosperous town and that there is nothing in the talk of a city of more than 2,000,000 sentenced to practical extinction by the Treaty of Saint-Germain. These correspondents! How easy it is for them to write of things they know little or nothing about, and how it confirms the opinion that one "mustn't believe what he reads in the newspaper, you know."

But we who write for the newspapers should occasionally be given the benefit of a doubt, and not be judged ex cathedra. It may be possible that we have trained ourselves for our profession as carefully as the lawyer who listens to your case, and then advises you as to your course of action. You trust him, because you presume he knows the law, and you risk a lot by letting him take charge of your affair. Why not presume that the correspondent knows the city of which he is writing, its people, and the political and economic background of the present conditions he is describing? The lawyer has on his shelves formidable rows of books, of whose contents he is supposed to know something—at least he knows how to use them—and in his thought he has also the results of his experience at the bar to guide him in forming judgments. Has not the correspondent the same equipment for his particular task? He may drift into a city, and sit down to write about it. But it does not necessarily follow that he is not competent to form a judgment.

The Argument on Paper

On paper it may seem altogether absurd that a city like Vienna could exist—and prosper—under the terms of the Treaty of Saint-Germain, even if the reparations payments have been postponed and the vanquished granted grudgingly occasional credits for food and raw materials by the victors. Austria, we say, in its present form as a little state, cannot support the big city; therefore the big city must waste away and its people perish or emigrate. On paper we could work out logically the inevitable disappearance of a flourishing civilization in the little country called Austria, surrounded by enemies. The situation, we set down, is different from that of Hungary. There we have a country of plains, with an agricultural population, and Budapest has hardly more than a sixth of the population. Hungary is not dependent upon imported foodstuffs, and does not have to live by her industries. In Austria, on the other hand, the country is mountainous and produces scarcely more than enough for its local inhabitants, while Vienna—a city of 2,250,000—must manufacture and sell abroad in order to buy its food. But, as the coal and raw materials must also come from abroad, the economic situation is intolerable—hopeless.

This was Dr. Renner's argument at Saint-Germain before the treaty was signed. It is the argument of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Grünberger, with whom I have had a long talk. "Austria," says Dr. Grünberger, "is like a man whose arms and legs have been bound but who is all the same expected to walk and work." Dr. Grünberger was Food Adminstrator during the trying period immediately after the war, and later Minister of Commerce. None is better qualified to speak of post-bellum conditions than he: for he is the only man in the Cabinet who has taken an active part in Austrian affairs continuously since the first days of the republic. Dr. Michael Hainisch, the President, and other leaders of political and financial life here, whom I have had the privilege of talking with, believe as Dr. Grünberger does, that Austria—under the conditions of the Treaty of Saint-Germain—cannot work out any scheme of independent existence. Therefore, there must either be a liberal economic arrangement for interchange of raw materials and manufactured articles, coal and wood and foodstuffs, between the Successor States of the Hapsburg Empire or union with Germany.

Austria and Hungary Compared

The difference I find between the attitude of statesmen in Austria and Hnugary toward the future is this: the Austrians are unanimous in declaring that new Austria is not viable and must have economic union with her neighbors or political union with Germany; while the Hungarians admit the possibility of independent existence, although not a prosperous one. Curiously enough, the Bulgarians are sure that they can fulfill the terms of the treaty, and yet prosper.

If this be the case, why lay stress upon the present phase of a prosperous and apparently contented Vienna? This may be due to temporary causes, and does not affect the problem, for which a solution must still be sought. The day of catastrophe is only postponed. But I want to emphasize what seems to me to be a most important factor in the permanent solution of the Austrian question—the factor of postponement.

If Austria were called upon at the present moment to face a complete economic collapse (and by Austria one can say Vienna here, because the rest of the country is able to exist by local production and tourist trade) she would vote her union with Germany, and all Europe would be in a turmoil. Germany is not in a position at the present moment to welcome or to aid and accept the Anschluss (union), and a refusal would certainly provoke a revolution here and possibly serious labor troubles in Germany. On the other hand, an acceptance would give France the excuse for invading Germany, or, even if this were not done, would lay upon Germany a financial burden in regard to Austria that Germany cannot assume without wrecking her own finances still further. The alternative to the Anschluss is an economic agreement among the Successor States. That, too, appears impossible now. The time has not yet come when it would be considered by Belgrade. Prague would certainly consider it, but not in a liberal manner. The attitude of Budapest is problematical. Budapest could not consent if Belgrade refused. And Belgrade would refuse.

Argument for and Against Union

I shall discuss later the arguments pro and con for the union with Germany, and then risk a conjecture as to what is going to happen. But today I want simply to point out the fact that for the present conditions are tolerable here, and that the Austrian Government does not have to face just now—at what would be a most unfavorable and disastrous time—the question of voting union with Germany.

I state only what are the facts of today, that Vienna is managing to exist and to exist well, and that the people do not feel, despite the depreciation of the currency, any sudden and drastic lowering of the scale of living, which would tend to an insurrectionary movement to force the hand of the Government.

Before the war, the workingman paid nearly one-third of his wages for rent. Rents have been increased from 100 to 200 per cent (in no cases over 400 per cent), while wages have increased 1000 to 1500 per cent. So the laboring classes have more money to spend than ever before. And they are spending it instead of saving it: for who knows what the money will be worth tomorrow? Therefore, why be so foolish as to put it in the bank? This is one reason for the full cafés and contented shopkeepers. The money is in circulation. And there is plenty of work because Austria can manufacture and undersell any of her neighbors in spite of tariff walls. The depreciated currency is a boon to Austria.

A second reason for the prosperity of Vienna, which is due also to the depreciated currency, is the horde of tourists that is overrunning the country. Most of these are difficult to distinguish from the Viennese because they are one-time subjects, who know Vienna and all the summer resorts well. Why should Tzechoslovaks go to summer resorts in their own country, or Jugoslavs to theirs, or Italians to theirs, when they can live high on less money by traveling a few miles across the new frontiers? Similarly why should they do their shopping at home when the same money means so much more in Vienna? A Tzech comes from Prague to Vienna, buys his clothes here, and, after he has paid the tailor, he has enough for his railway fare and his hotel bill—and has had a fine holiday—out of what he would have had to pay at home.

Who won the war anyway?

TARIFF COMPELS BIG DAIRY COMPANY TO LEAVE ONTARIO

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement that the Beatrice Creamery Company is retiring from the Canadian field and closing its Canadian branches because of "the unfavorable tariff situation" sheds light on the international trade situation. The company, though a large United States concern, had only a collecting station at Sarnia. When it started buying in Lambton the United States dollar was the equivalent of about $1.15 in Canadian money—an important factor in overcoming the comparatively low tariff barrier of 5 cents a gallon on cream or about 2 cents a pound on butter fat. Now the United States dollar is virtually at par, and the forthcoming tariff bill at Washington is boosting the duty on cream to something like 20 cents a gallon, and on butter 8 cents a pound. Under such conditions the United States dairy firms would have trouble in supplying their Detroit trade or other customers over the line.

PAPER TRADE URGED TO OUST ORIENTALS

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Official efforts to have all Orientals ousted from British Columbia's great pulp and paper industry, which supplies newsprint for many American newspapers, have been made by the British Columbia Government through A. M. Manson, attorney-general. Mr. Manson has written to the managers of all pulp and paper companies and urged them to substitute white men for Orientals in their operations.

"In your industry you are developing the natural assets of the Province," he says. "The assets belong to our Anglo-Saxon people and is it not right that white labor should be employed throughout your industry even if it does absorb a portion of your margin of profit?

"Realizing that the extent of the intrusion of the Oriental in this Province is becoming greater every year, I have felt that our Government and our people should aggressively undertake to stem the menace. It would seem that the whole public of British Columbia is alive to the fact that we must fight the situation very vigorously unless we are to have a similar situation to that which has occurred in California."

MERCHANTS AID "BLUE SKY" LAW

Illinois Bureau Proposes Clean Securities Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—A bureau to stop the sale of unapproved stocks in Illinois was created this week by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce. The new bureau will interpret to the public the findings of the Securities Division of the Department of State, and will endeavor to run down those selling stock here without a permit.

"Enterprises offering stocks and bonds for sale here must have a permit from the Secretary of State of Illinois," Harvey T. Hill, manager of the State Chamber, said today. "Numbers of them are not obeying this law and we intend to hunt them down and prosecute them."

The bureau will have the co-operation of the commercial organizations from all over the State in this move, as all the chambers are members of the state body.

A publicity campaign will be conducted to inform the public on the different classes of securities and particularly to point out the essentials to protection. "Before investing get the facts from some one other than the man selling the security" will be the watchword.

The bureau also will work to bring about passage of the Dennison bill, now before Congress, which would halt the sale of unapproved stocks through the mails.

WAR HURT SWEDEN DESPITE NEUTRALITY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 11—Sweden's neutrality during the Great War was almost as costly to that country as participation would have been, according to J. de Lilliehock of Stockholm, newly-appointed Consul-General of his Government for China, who sailed for the Far East on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Asia.

During the entire war the Swedish Army and Navy were kept mobilized to prevent the breach of neutrality. This fact, coupled with the losses suffered through ships sunk by submarines and mines, proved costly to the country, said Mr. De Lilliehook.

After the close of hostilities, the same slump that has affected all the rest of the world made its appearance in that country. From a land of easy money and prosperity, Sweden became almost over-night, a debt-ridden land of unemployment. Things are slowly on the upgrade now, he says, but taxation is still a heavy burden. The iron and steel industry is very quiet, but lumber exports and pulp and paper industry show signs of revival.

CHAIN OF 20 HOTELS TO BE BUILT FOR FAR WEST MOTOR TOURISTS

Series of "Rodomes" From Canada Down Through California to Provide Good but Inexpensive Accommodations

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 15 (Special)—Work was begun here today on the first of a chain of 20 hotels for motorists, extending from Vancouver, B. C., on the north, through Washington, Oregon, California and parts of Nevada, and terminating at San Diego, Cal., on the south. These hotels will be one day's automobile run apart, an average distance of 120 miles. All will be easily accessible by paved highways.

This series of hotels, intended solely for motor tourists, will be the first of its kind. The corporation behind the project is the American Travel System Corporation, with headquarters in Sacramento. Its capital stock of $2,000,000 has been fully subscribed. These hotels are to be known as rodomes, an abbreviation of road homes. The founders are Charles B. Bills, Sacramento, Cal.; Clinton E. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. W. Murphy, Los Angeles, Cal.; Harry A. Flood, Tacoma, Wash.; George A. Phillips, Spokane, Wash.; W. D. Whitcomb, Portland, Ore.; Brous C. Beck, Seattle, Wash.; Herbert A. Hover, Oakland, Cal., and Bert E. Hilborn of Sacramento, Cal. Mr. Hilborn is in charge of the erection of the first rodome now being built here.

Second to Be at Oakland

The second will be constructed at Oakland, 98.4 miles southwest of Sacramento and on the main highway. Organization, financing, selection of sites, and preparations of plans for the rodomes has occupied two years, and is now completed.

There will be five large rodomes, each able to accommodate 420 persons and 90 automobiles, located at Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Sacramento, Cal.; Oakland, Cal., and Los Angeles, Cal. There will be 15 rodomes, equipped to handle 210 persons and 45 cars, at Vancouver, B. C., and Ellensburg and Spokane in Washington, Hood River, Pendleton, Eugene, and Medford in Oregon; Reno, Nev.; Redding, Merced, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, Santa Barbaar, and San Diego in California.

The rodomes will be constructed on the unit plan, so that other units may be added from time to time as demands of traffic warrant or necessitate. The chain will make it possible for the motorist to tour the scenic country, both mountain and sea coast, of the Pacific side of the United States, and find each night comfortable quarters and food supplies, auto equipment and an auto repair shop awaiting him.

All the Rodomes, except for size, will be exactly alike. Each will be of one-story, bungalow-court construction, concrete and brick, with tiled roofs, the garages, parking space for cars, camp-fire ground and playground for children, entirely inclosed by the quarters for motorists. All will be outside apartments. These will range from one room and bath for one or two persons to four rooms, including a kitchenette. The buildings will be fireproof, air-cooled and steam-heated. In each building, in addition to the apartments, there will be a grocery store, a delicatessen shop, and a cafeteria, so that motorists either may buy fresh food and fruits and prepare their own meals or eat at the cafeteria.

Information Easily Available

Each city in which a Rodome is located will have at the Rodome someone familiar with all the roads in that section, to distribute road maps and information concerning the surrounding country, short side trips and similar data, always necessary to the touring motorist. Arrangements for the receiving and holding of funds for motorists, and for similar financial accommodations also have been worked out and will be available to motorists stopping at these rodomes. Except for the comparatively few motorists who really enjoy "camping out," and the overcoming of the difficulties and obstacles presented by that form of touring, the public auto parks in the various cities of the Pacific coast have not been satisfactory.

The charge for an apartment and garage, including water for washing cars and for the cars themselves, as well as gas and electricity for light and cooking, will average about $1 a night for each person. These rates, while less than one-third those motorists would be charged for accommodations at a regular hotel, still are expected to return a handsome profit on the capital invested, according to the founders of the corporation erecting the Rodomes.

MONTREAL BUILDING STREETS

MONTREAL, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Public Works Department here has under way works on roadways and sidewalks which will, when completed, total in value about $2,000,000. About half of this is being undertaken by the city on the day work plan under supervision of its officials. The other half has been apportioned to contractors. Approximately 1000 men are employed and in the rush season later on this number will be increased to 1400.

BANKER TO STUDY BRAZIL FROM AIR

Boston Man Plans to Foster Trade in Conjunction With Trip to Rio de Janeiro Fair

"The economic conferences to be held in Brazil next October will give the United States an opportunity such as it never has had before to foster commercial relations and establish an entente of understanding as well as of business. Brazil needs the United States and we need Brazil, and joint endeavors in conference will do much to solve our economic problems."

W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, who will be a delegate to the International Centennial Exposition in Rio de Janeiro in October, thus commented today on the value of the economic conferences that will be held in connection with the exposition. As Mr. Bullard will represent the American Bankers Association, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, and the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, he sees these conferences from more than one standpoint. He continued:

Brazil is developing increasing importance in the cotton trade, both as a producer of raw cotton and as a consumer of cotton goods. In the United States we wish no selfish monopoly in the cotton industry, but welcome the efforts made toward growing and weaving in other lands. Our purpose in the cotton conference in Rio is to stimulate and regulate the industry in its international aspects.

The conference of banking interests will devote itself to stabilizing financial conditions between the countries represented. Such a conference can do much to adjust exchange and remove friction, and we hope that the meeting in Brazil will help in establishing an orderly status in international trade. Greater extension of banking facilities to merchants and investors in South America will also be considered.

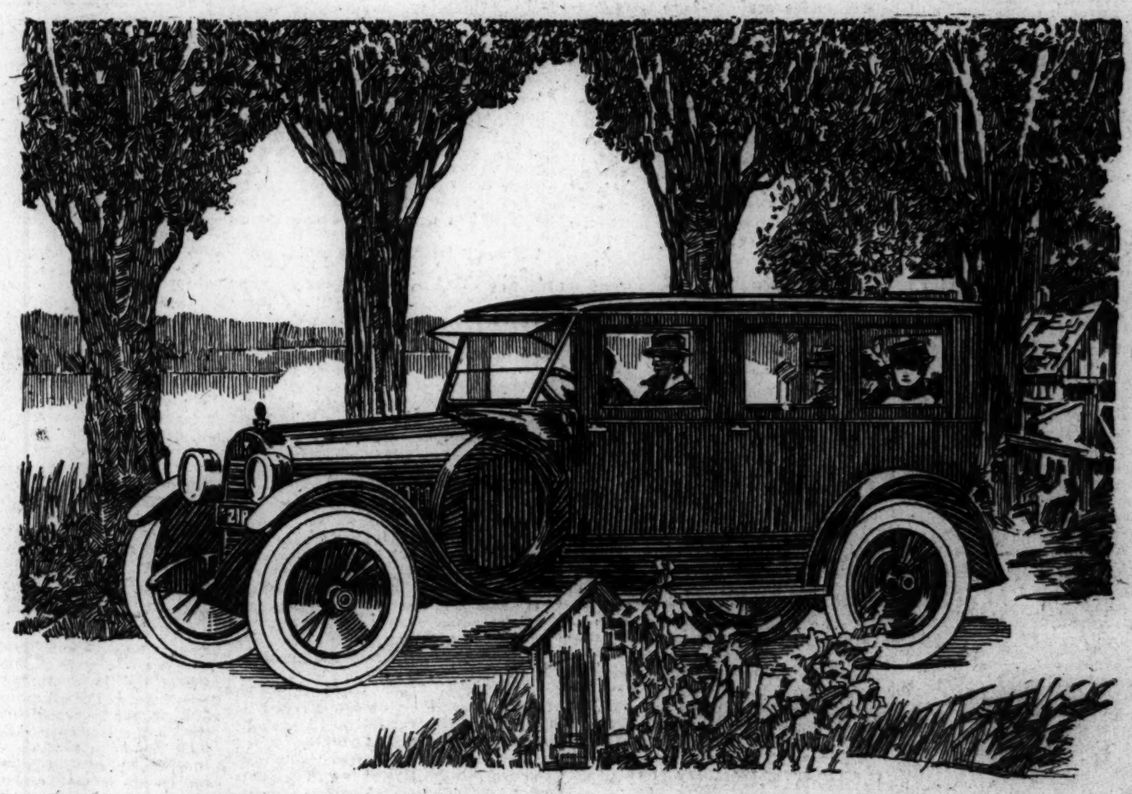
After the conferences are finished, I shall travel through Brazil to study commercial opportunities, better ways of bringing Brazilian products to us and of taking ours to them. In my opinion the trade between Brazil and the Port of Boston particularly could be greatly increased, and I wish to study means for its development.

In order to cover the great distances of Brazil in his limited time, Mr. Bullard will travel by airplane.

NEW HAVEN SEEKING TRADE

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will open a general agency in Atlanta, Ga., next month, in furtherance of its policy to promote trade between the south and the ports of New England. The new agency will be under the direction of LeRoy Hatfield.

HUDSON



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PORTLAND BANGOR WORCESTER

CABINET APPROVES FRENCH PREMIER'S REPARATION POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

economic condition of Central Europe will soon be comparable to that of Russia."

Some other authorities, while less lugubrious, believed the only solution was to let France have a free hand and learn by experience, hoping that she would recover her senses before it was too late. All agreed that the conference's expedient of asking a subordinate body — the Reparations Commission—to do something it could not do itself was mere camouflage. This view should be discounted, perhaps, for the policy of leaving moratorium decisions to the Reparations Commission may enable France to acquiesce in a policy which otherwise M. Poincaré could neither have initiated nor supported.

All experts interviewed agreed in the words of one that "it is useless to offer Germany a moratorium with one hand and take it away with the other by claiming a lien on the output of her industry. Germany needs all her resources to straighten out her finances."

Another one went further and said: "Supposing France puts in bailiffs, does anyone imagine the Germans would work? Germany would merely be prevented from putting herself straight and at the same time France would get no money." However, this authority, a prominent London banker, believes it might be the best thing if France did enforce her sanction, for this would bring matters to a head, which would be better than letting them draw on month after month while the situation grows more hopeless.

A Practical Suggestion

Another financial authority made a practical suggestion. "Why don't politicians frankly admit their failure to find a solution," he demanded, "and ask the Bankers Committee (which you remember only adjourned) to make a practical recommendation?" It is an open secret that the Bankers Committee, at its last meeting, placed the total reparations recoverable from Germany at £3,000,000,000, and considered this could be pledged against an immediate loan of £1,000,000,000. Probably both figures would now be estimated lower—they decrease with each month the final settlement is delayed—but it would presumably be possible to issue a joint loan on the security of reparations payable, partly to France and partly to Germany.

"Some such action by politicians seems indicated if they cannot settle the matter themselves. They need not bind themselves to accept the bankers' recommendations, but France would have to give the bankers both hands free and not tie one as formerly."

Certainly any recommendations by the bankers' committee would carry great weight, as owing to American participation it would be to some extent an impartial opinion, America being uninterested in reparations.

Crowds Greet M. Poincaré With Considerable Enthusiasm

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 16—M. Poincaré on returning from London was received in Paris with unprecedented enthusiasm. Considerable crowds greeted him. There is no doubt he is approved in his stand against Mr. Lloyd George, who is regarded as claiming dictatorship of Europe. A meeting of ministers is being held today to determine whether the French Parliament will be convoked in extraordinary session. It is thought unlikely.

Emphasis is laid on two points. First, the failure of the London Conference does not mean a rupture of the Entente. Second, the London discussions were on a false ground and M. Poincaré is prepared, as before, to discuss a comprehensive scheme of cancellation of debts and reduction of the German indemnity. It is considered impossible to leave matters where they are and another conference is later inevitable.

The year has been notable for conferences. Failures have taken place at Cannes. Genoa, The Hague and now London.

Germany Unable to Pay Debt

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—The German Government yesterday addressed a note to the British, French, Italian and Belgian Governments declaring that in consequence of the demand for foreign currency to pay for urgently needed necessities and in consequence of the fall in the value of the mark, it could not meet the clearing house installment of £2,000,000 due in payment of pre-war debts to allied nationals.

BITUMINOUS MINERS AGAIN DIGGING COAL

(Continued from Page 1)

and Texas, were asked to meet with the union at Kansas City on Tuesday. Illinois operators were invited to Chicago Friday, while the Indiana Operators Association was solicited for a conference at Terre Haute, also on Friday.

The general agreement, concluded here and adopted by the union as a basis for supplemental agreements throughout the coal fields, continues the old wages and working conditions, including the checkoff of union dues, to April 1, 1923, and provides machinery for negotiating but not arbitrating next year's scale. The agreement also calls for a national convention of operators and miners of the bituminous territory to be held in this city Oct. 2, for selecting a fact-finding commission to investigate the coal industry.

Repetition of 1906

Under the policy laid down by the union, the district officials may conclude peace with any soft coal operators either as individuals or as associations. Whatever success results from this policy for resuming work, union officials pointed out today, it leaves them facing the problem of dealing with the strikers of the Connellsville and other central Pennsylvania fields, which were without unions until the strike started. Sixty thousand former non-union men, officials said, have enlisted in the union ranks in these fields, and the union's plan contemplates the financing of the strike there with the funds coming to the union from the workers going back to the mines in other fields.

In a way, union officials regarded yesterday's settlement as a historical repetition. John Mitchell, as president of the United Mine Workers in 1906, was confronted with the breakdown of the central competitive field, the same situation that arose here. Mr. Mitchell won the strike as far as getting the miners' wage demands met by operators by separate agreements. Mr. Lewis' plan, adopted by the union policy committee, is similar, except that it regards the general settlement as a basic one for all soft coal fields, with separate contracts to supplement the general agreement entered into here.

"BIG FOUR" CHIEFS MAY COMPROMISE SENIORITY DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

to effect a settlement. It is known that Mr. Harding is loath to take over the roads, because this action would entail not only considerable expense to the Government, but it is not desired to resort to force. It is estimated that the cost of Government operation would call for an immediate appropriation of upwards of $300,000,000, which taxpayers and the public would have to bear.

While the "big four" chiefs are striving to obtain an adjustment it is expected the sporadic walkouts of their members throughout the country will stop. These walkouts are claimed to be due to unsoldierly conduct of guardsmen against strikers and other union men at work, and because of unfit condition of equipment.

The striking shopmen and the nonstriking unions have complained considerable about alleged unfit condition of locomotives and cars. C. C. McChord, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a letter to President Harding, said the commission is taking steps to enforce the law requiring safe equipment. The President urged in reply that the commission use every effort to see that no unfit locomotives or cars are operated.

Transportation Tie-Ups on Pacific Coast Unravel With "Big Four" Mediation

CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Transportation tie-ups in the far west began to unravel today as rail heads and union leaders looked toward direct negotiations for ending the strike of rail shopcrafts employees.

Railroad executives here were pessimistic, however, over the success of peace parleys proposed by leaders of the nonstriking unions, in whose hands the shopcrafts placed their case.

Rejection by the unions of President Harding's proposal for ending the strike, rail heads declared, all but broke their faith in the success of the suggested conference, but despite their lack of confidence executivs of the western roads approved acceptance of the proposal to meet the unions in New York.

Embargoes were lifted and trains were moved again over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, the roads chiefly affected by the walkouts of the "big four" transportation brotherhoods.

Refusal of brotherhood leaders to sanction the walkouts when the Santa Fe issued ultimatums demanding immediate explanations of the attitude of national officials of the train service unions, were followed by speedy developments in untying the traffic knots in California and other western states. Conditions on other roads affected by the brotherhood walkouts were slower in clearing out.

Between 150 and 200 trainmen and switchmen on the St. Louis Southern (The Cotton Belt) Railroad walked out at Illimo, Mo., virtually tying up traffic. The striking trainmen charged that the presence of guards and shooting affairs at several points made working conditions hazardous.

At Topeka, Kan., officials of the industrial court took steps to prosecute agitators under provisions of the anti-syndicalism law.

RAIL STRIKE FAILS TO HALT TRAFFIC

Notwithstanding strike conditions, July passenger traffic in and out of the North Station, the Boston & Maine Railroad terminal in Boston, nearly equaled that of the same month of last year, it was announced today. Figures follow: July, 1921—2,479,550; July, 1922—2,147,911.

Railroad officials in Massachusetts today warned motorists to exert unusual care in crossing tracks intersecting public highways, following the discovery that automatic wig-wag signals protecting crossings had been "maliciously" put out of order at several points in Massachusetts and Maine. Further reports were received of tampering with block signals in the western part of Massachusetts.

Company officials reassured the public that in no instances are unserviceable locomotives being taken out on trains. Exceptionally close inspection of rolling stock is being conducted they announce, and defective equipment is replaced, regardless of any delay this causes in train movements.

SHIPPING BOARD CUTS EXPENSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation reduced its personnel by 3158 between June 13, 1921, and Aug. 1, 1922, at an aggregate saving of $5,336,798, it was announced today by Chairman Lasker. In the controller's department of the board the force was reduced from 3015 to 1289.

D. F. HOUSTON TELLS HOW TO AID EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

secured. The United States can afford, in her own interest and the interest of the world, to do much more than she has done for the peace of the world, but she cannot do it unless Europe recognizes that her salvation is largely in her own hands, and that if she wishes aid, she must give the requisite pledges and take a course required by her own interests."

Southern States as Analogy

In discussing his program, Mr. Houston drew on the experience of the southern states after the Civil War, to emphasize his point that the people of Europe must accomplish a great deal for themselves before they can expect America to take the steps he proposes. The people of the south, he recalled, found themselves with a worthless currency and a complete disorganization of their industrial life, and for 13 years they remained practically under the political domination of their former slaves. Yet they faced their task of reconstruction with unflinching courage and eventually pulled through. He thought the European states could do as much even to the point of a complete reorganization of their currency.

Dr. Josef Redlich of Vienna replied that the southern states were able to recover because they were a part of a free trading economic unit called the United States. Suppose, he suggested that a tariff barrier had been erected at Mason and Dixon's line it would have turned the south into a desert. That, he declared, is precisely the situation of Austria today. The "high policy" of the Paris Peace Conference was designed, he said, to prevent a union of the Germanic races which might become a military menace. But "a cat is a cat" he declared, and the Germanic peoples to the south of Prussia do not desire to make war. They want to be permitted to organize a free trade area among themselves in order to restore their economic prosperity.

Must Look Now to League

So far, the only substantial aid they have received is £2,500,000 from Mr. Lloyd George. Now they can look only to the League of Nations for help. Dr. Redlich appealed to the United States to offer support to southern Europe on condition that a zollverein be organized in that section.

Philip H. Kerr of London, replying to Dr. Redlich's criticism of the transfer of Austro-Germans and Magyars to the jurisdiction of Rumanians and Jugoslavs by the Versailles Treaty, said that while it is true that the treaty arrangements were not perfect, they had been made with the aim of liberating the Serbs and Rumanians from the domination of the states which had so long held them in subjection. The effort had been to draw the lines between nationalities as nearly as possible according to national majorities.

Dr. Redlich rejoined that the racial differences in Europe had been exaggerated. There were no distinct tribes today which needed to be sharply divided. He agreed, however, that the United States should do nothing for the peoples of Europe until they were willing to live in peace together.

French View is Expressed

Raymond Recouly of Paris, taking up Dr. Redlich's protest against the alignment of new states in Southern Europe, asked how it could be expected that the European allies, after a war which had exhausted them, should not be permitted to rule the territories in which they constitute a majority.

"Would you restore the status quo ante bellum?" he demanded. When Dr. Redlich repudiated any such desire, M. Recouly went on to say that he agreed there should be a reduction of economic barriers among the states of Southern Europe.

Regarding the question of French armament, M. Recouly declared that France already had greatly reduced her military establishment but that further reductions were impossible so long as the conditions in Germany and in Russia continued as at present. As soon as France received guarantees, she would make further reductions.

As for reparations, M. Recouly said there was no point in diminishing claims further until Germany showed some sign of being willing to begin payments. The Germans so far had paid less than France herself had expended on reconstruction and they must be required to make an effort to meet their obligations.

Mr. Crosby said that while he favored free trade, he saw nothing in the Treaty of Versailles to prevent European states undertaking it at once. He was very much opposed, however, to the United States Government preaching free trade to Europe, especially while America herself maintained a high protective policy.

No Criterion of Policy

Mr. Crosby expressed sympathy with the French point of view in the matter of armaments. The percentage of expenditures for military purposes is no criterion of a nation's military policy, he declared, since the extent of its armament depends entirely on its situation.

It is understood that at the last two meetings of the reparations round table next week, three of the joint chairmen, Paul M. Warburg, Paul D. Cravath, and B. M. Anderson Jr., will be present. Although under the rules of the institute, no decision can be taken by a round table, it is anticipated that the summarization of the views of these experts in finance will illuminate considerably the reparations problem in the minds of members.

Development of Germany Traced

Dr. Josef Redlich of Vienna, in his fifth lecture last night, traced the development of Germany from a group of small independent states into a great world power, under the leadership of Prussia.

Beginning with the Congress of Vienna, Dr. Redlich pictured Alexander I of Russia as the first proponent of the League of Nations idea. Alexander intended the Holy Alliance to be the preserver of the peace in Europe, but like his modern successor, said the lecturer, he was defeated in his aim by the greater cleverness of other statesmen, Metternich and Talleyrand.

South Germany, the lecturer said, had absorbed the ideas of the French Revolution and was tending toward democracy, while Prussia was imbued with an intellectual and aristocratic nationalism which under the guidance of Bismarck, eventually achieved the unity of Germany.

Dr. Redlich thought history had not done justice to Bismarck, who, he declared, kept the peace from 1871 to the time of his displacement by William II. But the centralized state he founded became the German Empire, which threw out the balance of power in Europe. Meanwhile, Italy achieved unity and the nationalistic sentiment grew in all the great states and brought on the World War.

CRUDE OIL TARIFF URGED IN SENATE

Mr. Harreld Charges Three Companies Have Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 — Tariff duties on crude petroleum and fuel oil were advocated today in the Senate by John W. Harreld, (R.), of Oklahoma, as the only means of protecting the independent oil producers of the United States against what he described as a monopoly by the Standard, E. L. Doheny, and Royal Dutch Shell Oil Companies.

Charging that the three companies, he named had a monopoly of production of oil in Mexico, Mr. Harreld told the Senate it was their policy to charge all that the tariff would bear and that consequently the price would not be affected by a tariff. He argued that on the other hand, the tariff would bring to the Government a huge amount of revenue and at the same time protect the thousands of small independent producers in the United States.

BRITAIN TO SUPPLY NEW ENGLAND COAL

British coal must be depended upon to meet the needs of New England during the next three months, since the receipt of domestic coal is not sufficient to supply even household demands, James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Distributor, told members of the New England Purchasing Agents Association at last night's meeting in the Hotel Westminster, Boston. Mr. Storrow read figures showing that 492,000 tons of bituminous coal were received in Massachusetts during July. The total coal requirements for the State amount to 1,300,000 tons.

The speaker advised against dependence on the Canadian mines since very little coal was available there, only a small quantity had been received to date, and Canadian officials promised nothing as to future consignments. In the face of these fuel stringencies, Mr. Storrow said, profiteering will not be tolerated. Dealers will be allowed a fair profit on the coal they sell but price-fixing would remain entirely a function of the Emergency Committee.

COAL PRICES HELD TO BE EXCESSIVE

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 16—Andrew P. Lane, state fuel director, wired certain Portland dealers last night that if the papers are correctly quoted, they have advanced the price of bituminous coal from $9 to $10.50 a ton.

"This price should be withdrawn," says Director Lane in his telegram, "as the coal that you offer at $10.50 is based on old coal which you have contracted for and does not cover the coal which you have purchased recently."

The state fuel administration announced that it is informed as to the price of coal at the mines and cost of freight and other charges, and it intends to follow up all advance in price and give the information it obtains to the press. If the report of the advance in price is correct, the state fuel administration says that it does not believe that coal now on hand and received previous to the present developments should be sold at any price in excess of what was formerly charged.

MR. SMITH TO RUN IF NOMINATED

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Alfred E. Smith, former Governor, announced last night in a letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that if the State Democratic Convention nominated him for Governor he would accept.

While the consensus in Republican ranks has been that Gov. Nathan L. Miller would be the only serious candidate at the convention—and that he probably would accept nomination—Democrats have been less certain regarding the possible standard bearers in their party.

The August Fur Sale

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PEACE OFFERED IRISH IRREGULARS

Michael Collins Extends Olive Branch to Rebels—Acceptance of Terms Unlikely

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 16—The capture of Dundalk and the threat to Drogheda, placing County Louth temporarily under the irregulars, is another serious blow to the Free State in the hour of triumph over Cork. Michael Collins, in a statement regarding the loss of Arthur Griffith, exclaims that some malignant fate is dogging Ireland. He extends the olive branch to the rebels if they cease and accept the Government's terms, but there seems small hope of acceptance unless he is prepared to come out openly for a republic.

Dundalk fell to about 1000 Irregulars who took the town by surprise and after routing inferior Free State forces liberated 300-odd pals who were confined as political prisoners. The Irregulars next moved by rail on to Drogheda, but here the Free State troops were forewarned and prepared. The rebel tenure of Dundalk is not expected to endure very long after an adequate force is sent there, and such a force Mr. Collins is now preparing. According to precedent they will then destroy more property and disappear to turn up at another point where they are not expected.

The words "heavy fighting" reappear in the reports, but they are hardly warranted as out of 1500 to 2000 engaged there were 30 wounded and five fatalities. There is speculation about how the Irregulars are able secretly to concentrate such a force, one theory being that they came by water from the south.

In Belfast it is thought the Irish Republican Army meeting raided by the police on Sunday, where 30 men were caught with Irish Republican Army orders, was part of the mobilization for Dundalk. Destruction and bank robberies took place on a large scale and both Protestants and Free State Roman Catholics are reported to be fleeing into Ulster.

Provisional censors have ordered British papers entering Ireland to print neither details of the fighting nor even political comment except that passed by the censor. Most papers avoid any mention of the affair, but The Morning Post denounces it as a unwarranted attempt by Ireland to control English opinion.

Rebels Attack Bundoran

LONDON, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Two hundred Irish irregulars made an attack on Bundoran, a popular watering place on Donegal Bay, says a Central News dispatch today from Londonderry. Visitors to the resort fled. Re-enforcements have been sent to the National Army garrison.

Series of Engagements

DUBLIN, Aug. 16—A series of engagements occurred last night five miles from Navan, County Meath, between a large party of Irish irregulars and detachments of the eastern division of national troops. Up to this afternoon, 66 of the Republicans were reported captured.

MAJOR REED TAKES SEAT IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Maj. David A. Reed of Pittsburgh was sworn in today as Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed William E. Crow.

Senator Reed, a Republican and World War veteran, is the fifth senator Pennsylvania has had within the short space of 10 monhts. The new senator was appointed by William C. Sproul of Pennsylvania to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Crow and is one of the Republican nominees for the two senatorial seats from Pennsylvania to be filled at the November election.

REPUBLICANS OPEN MAINE CAMPAIGN

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 16 (Special)—Formal opening of the state Republican campaign took place at Island Park today. The meeting was statewide in representation and candidates and speakers from many of the counties were present. Two bands enlivened the occasion and beans baked in the ground under the supervision of Bert Stuart, County Treasurer, was a feature of the free dinner. Gov. Percival P. Baxter made his first formal speech, giving an account of his stewardship for the last year and a half. The condition of the State and its governmental needs were the chief topics of discussion. Rep. John E. Nelson, of the Third Maine District, spoke of the progress and aims of the national administration. Mrs. Mary Hight of Chicago, and Col. Ralph D. Cole of Ohio were the other speakers.

HEARING IS CALLED BY SHIPPING BOARD ON COAST RATE WAR

Charles E. Ware, president of the North Atlantic and Western Steamship Company of Boston, and Newton T. McDonald, vice-president, will go to Washington Thursday to attend the conference called by the United States Shipping Board to determine whether it shall withdraw its steamers from intercoastal trade. The hearing was decided upon after a complaint was entered against the North Atlantic and Western line by the American Steamship Owner's Association and other operators in the intercoastal service.

The North Atlantic and Western line is the only concern in the Intercoastal Conference to utilize Shipping Board vessels, and its rivals claim the Shipping Board should not compete on a "protected route." Competition between the lines is very keen, and since the present dispute began, freight rates have been cut from 50 to 60 per cent on all goods shipped by water from Atlantic to Pacific ports. After the intercoastal rate war was precipitated a few weeks ago, the American - Hawaiian Line withdrew from the Intercoastal Conference.

As a result of this withdrawal the Shipping Board asked all American companies that operate between the two seaboards to attend a conference in Washington, where the reasons for the rate war will be discussed.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STRIKE IS AVERTED

MONTREAL, Aug. 16—The threatened strike of 37,000 shopmen on the Canadian railways was temporarily averted last night when presidents of the Canadian National, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific telegraphed W. L. MacKenzie King, Prime Minister, that the wage cut of $200,000, ordered yesterday, would be rescinded, and the men would secure their old rate as prior to July 15.

QUEBEC SHOWS SURPLUS

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The financial report of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, has been presented to L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister and shows a surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure of $5,033,419. Ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1922: Ordinary receipts $21,609,396.10. Ordinary expenditures $16,575,976.65.

WORKING FORCE INCREASED

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16—Because of a sudden influx of orders at the Noton Company's plant, the working force, which had been lowered to 1200 operating on a reduced schedule of hours, has been increased to 2250, of whom 2000 are in the wheel division alone. In the machine division the force of 250 is to be doubled at once. The orders are coming chiefly from railroads and the automobile industry, but there is also an increase from a wide diversity of interests.

DRUGGISTS MAY BAN LIQUORS

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 16—Dispensation by the federal or state Government of whisky on physicians' prescriptions was recommended to the convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association by Samuel L. Hilton, retiring president. The association was asked to urge all druggists in the country to hold together in refusing to dispense alcoholic liquor.

NAVAL EXPERIMENTS DELAYED

ROCKLAND, Me, Aug. 16—An overheated turbine on the destroyer Putnam, developed in the course of yesterday's standardization trial, has caused a suspension of the Navy Departments displacement experiments with the vessel. The Putnam and her tender the destroyer Brooks, left today for Boston for repairs. The trials will be resumed later.

GRANITE STRIKE ADJUSTED

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 15—Settlement of differences between Booth Brothers & Hurricane Island Granite Company and their quarrymen at Long Cove, St. George, was effected today when a three-year agreement was adopted. Negotiations also were in progress with a view to settling the strike at Wildcat, St. George.

FURTHER EMBARGO ON DYES IS ASKED

John W. Weeks Recommends Year's Continuation in Favor of War Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The War Department would have the embargo on German dyestuffs continued for another year, and John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, has written a letter to Porter J. McCumber (R.) from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, giving the department's reasons for this attitude.

In his communication Mr. Weeks said:

War Department experts believe the United States suffered in the late war from the fact that Germany had a practical monopoly of the industries producing coal tar products necessary in the manufacture of explosives, chemical gas, dyes and certain medicines, and which were cut off the moment the United States entered the war. They believe an embargo is necessary until such time as the great chemical industry can be built up in the United States to a position where they are able to cope with the German industries.

A majority of the War Department officials closely connected with this problem favor a limited embargo such as has been proposed. Under this plan, a commission or some other body to be named by Congress would have authority to place all organic chemicals within one of two classes.

Chemical gas is only one of the many commodities the War Department would like to see protected from German dye manufacturers, the officials point out. Something like two-thirds of the gases used in chemical warfare are produced from coal tar products and are the normal results of methods used in the manufacture of dyes. On the other hand practically every kind of explosive, whether it be a picric acid compound, or some form of tri-nitro-toluol, is made from coal tar products.

The United States, War Department experts hold, is the equal of European countries in almost every industry except the chemical industry, but in that one respect we are some 30 or 40 years behind the times. Included in the products of the chemical industry, they argue, are some commodities which are essential to the safety and welfare of a nation in time of war and the policy of the Government should be to protect industries producing these commodities to the end that we shall never again be dependent upon Germany for such necessities as explosives and chemical gas in war time.

A tariff, they say, will not accomplish this purpose, inasmuch as the great difference in wages, the enormous supplies of chemicals now on hand in Germany, and the great difference in exchange, would enable the Germans to flood this country with products at so low a figure that a tariff of several thousand per cent would be necessary to exclude them.

The only alternative for an embargo, enabling American industries to gain full strength, officials assert, is for the War Department to provide itself with hugh powder plants kept ready for any emergency regardless of the cost of maintaining them. This plan, they assert, would be far less economical than the other.

SOLDIERS REPORTED TO HAVE JOINED KLAN

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16—Several soldiers of the United States Army at Camp Meade were said to have been initiated into the Ku Klux Klan at spectacular open-air ceremonies at Odenton, Md., last night, in which representatives of Klans from Delaware and Virginia participated.

The neophytes at last night's ceremonies wore civilian clothes. The exact number of soldier candidates could not be learned. Soldiers among the 1500 or more witnesses of the ceremonies said there had been Klan propaganda in camp for a long time.

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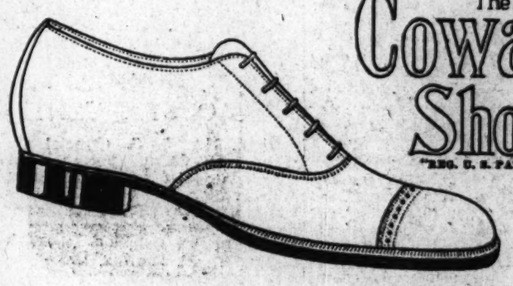

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Birds Along the Shore

NATURE'S distribution of birds is a wise one. No locality can boast all the attractive varieties, or more, in fact, than its share; and every locality at all adapted to accommodate our feathered friends has certain unique phases of bird life. The dwellers along the seashore find many birds that the inland resident does not know; while the latter in turn observes many varieties that are rarely, if ever, found near the sea, unless it be, perhaps, during migration. Now and then, one chances upon a locality on the shore that combines many features of the country, and, accordingly, the representation of bird families is very large.

Along the south shore of Little Peconic Bay, near the eastern end of Long Island, New York, is such a place. Here the sea attracts the usual number of shore birds, while the wooded country at the back is well adapted to the needs of a large variety of songbirds, many of which are more commonly found farther inland. A peculiar land formation makes a favorable haven for several very interesting species. The long, narrow strip or neck of low, pebbly shore connects a wooded headland with the main. This narrow neck is a favorite haunt of such shore birds as herons, snipe, sandpipers, gulls, and terns, and one dainty little fellow, the piping plover, which I have never found elsewhere. This bird has come to be very rare because of the ruthless destruction at the hands of the hunter to which he is subjected every autumn. It seems that extermination awaits him in spite of the fact that any friend of birds who has once seen and heard this dainty creature would find difficult of explanation the desire to kill it, a desire, be it said, which has apparently so nearly resulted in the extinction of a species—at one time common along the New England coast. At best the tiny body of the piping plover is but a morsel, and his delicate coloring and plaintive voice would appeal to any heart not altogether given over to the lust of destruction.

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For several years I have come here on one or more occasions each season, in May, June, July and August, and never have I failed until this year to find these dainty creatures in approximately the same place. It seems that at last the hunter has accomplished his desire in destroying the last one of these summer visitors.

The plumage of the piping plover so nearly resembles the whitened pebbles among which they live as to afford excellent protection. As you advance along shore in his vicinity, sharp eyes will detect a movement that at first more nearly resembles a moving pebble than anything else, but under your glasses you see this ashy-backed bird running along on his short legs, stop every now and then, and, well concealed among the beach stones, cautiously await developments. If you continue your approach, he withdraws by brief stages, then finally, apparently adverse to retiring farther from his nest, springs up and circles widely back to the vicinity of his home, hidden in the coarse grass bordering the shingle. The flight is usually accompanied by a call-note of such plaintive tenderness as quite to stir your sympathy for so lonely a creature. It is, withal, a very musical note, as dainty and wild as one would expect from a bird so refined in appearance and so solitary in his habits. As it rises it appears almost white, the only strong color being the black band about the neck, which gives it one of its names, the ringed neck plover. You will come upon the young in late July, fluffy little balls of delicate gray down, running along the grass-bordered beach ahead of you, sometimes going far in search of a convenient byway for escape. Few birds have aroused my interest more deeply or stirred my sympathy in like degree, and it seems a serious mistake to permit their extermination. The piping plover is a cousin of the upland plover that formerly was common in the pasture lands of the Androscoggin Valley during my boyhood; but these, also, unable to withstand the annual slaughter, have gone the way of so many game birds. In consequence, they have not been heard of for many years in the Maine valley, where they were formerly so abundant.

On the Peconic shore, seagulls are always found in abundance, and sooty terns with their pointed wings and black heads constantly make their zigzag flights across the sandy bar, with shrill cries as they chase one another. The notes of the common sandpiper are frequently heard, as this friendly and attractive beach lover is as common here as on the shores of woodland lakes and streams in northern New England. Something about this lonely bird is very appealing. It touched a responsive chord in the heart of the New England poetess, Celia Thaxter, and found expression in dainty verse, one of the most delightful of bird poems. A stanza will suffice to indicate its quality:

I watch him as he skims along,
 Uttering his sweet and mournful cry;
He starts not at my fitful song,
 Or flash of fluttering drapery;
He has no thought of any wrong,
 He scans me with a fearless eye.
Stanch friends are we, well tried and strong,
 The little sandpiper and I.

No bird seems to better typify the loneliness of nature's remote places.

By the end of August, great flocks of shore birds, which have found their summer habitat farther to the north, will appear. Sandpipers and snipes of many varieties, turnstones, and plovers, find this a convenient highway for their migratory travels.

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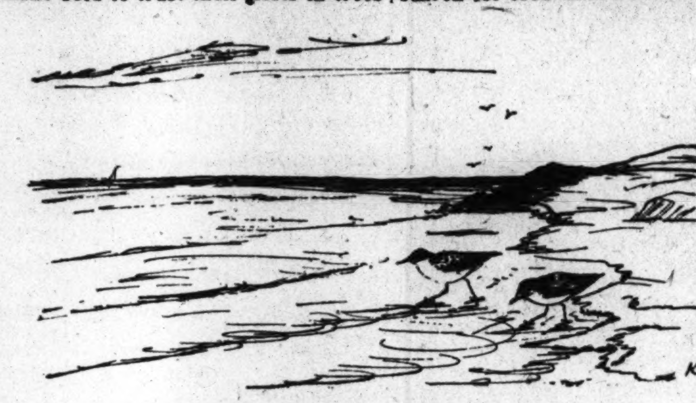
The most conspicuous bird in this vicinity at this season is the osprey, or fishhawk, as he is more familiarly known. At all times of the day they are seen circling above the shallow waters, like a squadron of airplanes, in search of fish—their only food—or hurrying back and forth between the wooded headland and their favorite perch, the poles utilized by the fisherman in making the fish pounds which dot the bay here and there. Sometimes a dozen of these birds are seen topping as many poles. Their nests in low trees along shore, sometimes scarcely more than 10 feet from the ground, are a good index of the isolation of this locality. In places more frequented they build in tall trees and on inaccessible cliffs; but here they make bold to trust their nests in trees



"Peet Weet," Cry the Spotted Sandpipers

easily climbed, if one's curiosity is to be satisfied. There are a dozen nests of the ospreys about the headland, great piles of sticks and bark, which are added to year by year and used for many seasons. The same nests were in use when I first visited this locality, and no doubt will be so utilized for many years to come.

A few miles farther out on Gardner's Island, which is still more isolated, ospreys build on the shore, the nest forming in time a mass of sticks several feet in height. One of these mounds has been moved intact to the Natural History Museum in New York City, where it now reposes. The interstices at the sides are occupied with nests of redwinged blackbirds, a good illustration of the versatility of birds in making use of novel places as nesting sites. One year an osprey built its nest in the top of a windmill near a cottage here. The blades of the wheel had been removed for the winter, and the bird took advantage of the situation; but the return of the owner of the cottage seriously interfered with the bird's plans, for fresh water seemed a necessity. We see these ready fishers at nearly all hours of the day, "hanging up" over the shallow bay and plunging like a plummet, usually rising holding in sharp talons the prey, which it bears away to the nest as an airplane carries a torpedo. Close approach to the nest raises a storm of protest. The female clings to her perch on the edge of the stick piles, uttering shrill cries, while the male, circling about, also remonstrates in raucous tones. These strong defenders of their homes, whenever occasion demands, make a brave show of readiness to do battle in defense of their little ones.

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This year for the first time I have found in considerable numbers the wood-pigeon, or mourning dove, as it is called for its sweet, melancholy notes, which greatly deceive one as to the bird's position. Sometimes the notes seem to indicate that the bird is at a considerable distance when in fact he is just at hand. They are mellow tones, quite melodious, though sad, and highly interesting because of their novelty, resembling the notes of no other birds. They nest in the woods on the headland and feed along the beach, evidently finding something palatable in the seaweed. They resemble the passenger pigeon, now thought to be extinct; but the wood-pigeons are smaller and less graceful in their lines, and plainer in dress. Mourning doves are of nearly uniform olive brown in color.

About the cottage are oak and cedar trees, which make a fine cover for the song birds which nest in the woods at the back, and in the fields and bush-grown pasture. The great crested-flycatcher finds a favorite perch on an old storm-wracked cedar just in front. I see them there much of the day, from their exposed perch darting out every now and then to snap up some hapless insect which their quick eye has detected at a surprising distance. The click of his bill is plainly heard, and he swings back to his perch with a challenging cry, with crest erect from the zest of the incident. The breast of the crested-flycatcher is a beautiful sulphur yellow, the only brightness in his plumage. They nest in the woods on the hill and are frequent visitors at the cottage.

The cedar waxwings, or cherrybirds, also find the old cedar a fine lookout for their insect prey; and they imitate the action of the flycatchers, but are much more graceful, though less speedy in flight, and gentler in their attack. Their only notes are a fine *seep, seep,* which have been likened to beads on a string. This is one of the most beautiful of birds—not of brilliant dress, to be sure, but with a refinement and delicacy of color quite rivaling an old Japanese water color. It has a beautiful dove brown on the back, breast lighter, with a dark crest, sharply pointed, a yellow band across the tail, and, with the male a dash of brilliant red like sealing wax on each wing, giving it one of its names. These are birds of great refinement but peculiar habits. Their nesting is delayed until the end of the summer approaches, sometimes well into August, after most varieties have completed their domestic affairs and are roaming merrily about, happy in the company of their youngsters. No one has been able to explain this eccentric habit. Perhaps it is due to a desire for certain kinds of food which are unobtainable earlier in the season.

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No account of the bird life here would be complete which failed to give a prominent place to the quail or bobwhite. Although this very attractive bird has a wide range, formerly extending throughout the eastern states, their zone is lessening, and nowhere have I found them so plentiful as in the farm lands bordering this shore. Their cry "bob-white," which seems to take on an added note of plaintiveness because of their tragic history, is heard at intervals throughout the day. Sometimes in late July or August one may come upon the family hidden in the sweet ferns and brambles along the fence, when the bunch explodes like a bomb, the well-grown youngsters flying in all directions, but all so quickly finding cover that before you can count them, they are safely hidden. If you keep quiet, in a little while the anxious mother calls gently and you can hear them scurrying together to take up their search for food under the safe convoy of the mother bird. Quail are in constant danger of extermination here because of being persistently hunted every season. Landowners are forbidding shooting—a good measure of safety—but a better one would be the enactment of a statute altogether forbidding the shooting of this very attractive and useful bird.

The warblers are well represented here, and the woodthrush is common. Towhees are in abundance, and the sparrow family has a half dozen representatives. Nearly all the common varieties of this latitude here abound, making a most profitable haven for the bird lover.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

AUSTRALIAN YOUTH AND AMERICAN ARE LINKED BY LETTERS

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 10 (Special Correspondence) — Firm friendships are being formed by young Americans and Australians through the interchange of letters.

Lately, six American schoolgirls sent their names and addresses to the editor of a journal published in Victoria, with the request that he get girls in the State to correspond with them. This is but one instance. Hundreds of stamp collectors exchange with philatelists in the United States. Amateur chemists, wireless enthusiasts, and others grasp hands, by letter across the seas.

Now it is proposed to encourage young bird lovers in America to correspond with budding ornithologists in the Commonwealth. Boy Scouts, also, are communicating with each other, by mail across the Pacific Ocean.

All this is making for stronger links of friendship between the two countries.

MONTREAL TERMINAL TRACKS ELECTRIFIED

MONTREAL, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Electrification of the Montreal harbor railway terminals, at present steam operated, and consisting of surface lines with a total trackage of 58 miles, will be completed by the end of September to the extent of about 42 miles of track and the electrification operation of this section will then be inaugurated. Two electric locomotives will be placed in service, and by degrees the whole of the 10 steam locomotives owned by the harbor commissioners will be replaced by electrics. In view of climatic conditions and the successful operation of the Canadian National Railway lines through the Mount Royal Tunnel terminals, Montreal, using a 2400 volt direct current overhead system, it was decided to adopt a similar system for harbor terminals.

ITALIAN CABINET'S POSITION INSECURE

Crisis Comes Every Little While and Its Tenure of Office Is Likely to Be Brief

ROME, July 24 (Special Correspondence)—Another Italian ministerial crisis, this time after an interval of only five months, has come to prove the instability of Italian governments in the present state of affairs. Despite the undoubted success and prestige which he obtained by his admittedly satisfactory chairmanship of the Gënoa Conference, Signor Facta has fallen like the walls of Jericho, at the first blast of opposition. The turbulent acts of the Fascisti, culminating in the burning of the house of the well-known deputy, Signor Miglioli at Cremona, provoked a coalition which was irresistible in the Italian Chamber.

The fact is that the country is disgusted with these constant outrages by Facisti and Socialists. The former, in particular, numbering 280,000 armed and organized men, have passed beyond the control of any Government Italian politicians can form. Scarcely a day passes without news of some fresh attack by them upon the life and property of their opponents. The peaceful citizen is in continual danger, while the Government looks on with folded hands, impotent to exercise its most elementary duty—that of keeping order.

Punitive expeditions of Fascisti are organized, first in one district, then another, and young men who would better be employed on the football field partake in them with loaded revolvers and loaded sticks, compelling bystanders to doff their hats before the emblems of the "Fasci." Signor Giolitti confessed when last in office that the police could not cope with this army of organized men, which has become a power within the State. Where he failed, how could one of his less powerful lieutenants succeed? This is the explanation of this fresh crisis. Yet this state of practically civil war must cease, if Italy is to put her finances in order and attract, as she wishes, American capital.

Since March, 1914, Italy has had no fewer than eight premiers, including the chief of the new ministry. During the same period Great Britain has had only two.

Beside these eight changes at the head of the Cabinet, most of these cabinets have been at least once reconstructed, and that of Signor Nitti several times. Insecurity of office has become far more marked since the new electoral law of 1919, which reintroduced "Scrutin de Liste" instead of single member constituencies, thus handicapping the disorganized Liberal Party but favoring the organized groups.

There are now 14 groups in the Italian Chamber of 535 deputies, whereas in the golden age of Italian parliamentarism before 1876, out of 508 deputies there were only two great parties—the Right and the Left. And it may be doubted whether parliamentary institutions will work anywhere under such a group system.

[Since the foregoing article was written Signor Facta has reorganized the Cabinet.]

CANADA WILL BACK BIG STEEL PROJECT

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence) — The Government has announced that at the next session or the Provincial Legislature it will introduce legislation which will make it possible for the Coast Range Steel Company, a $15,000,000 corporation, to start a plant at a point in British Columbia yet to be selected. Under the British Columbia Government's present plans it will join with the Imperial and Dominion Governments in guaranteeing the company's bonds. British Columbia will guarantee, as its share, bonds not exceeding £800,000. The total investment will be about $12,000,000 for the production ultimately of 120,000 tons of finished steel a year.

The British Government, through its Facilities Committee, has agreed to bear one-third of the cost and the Dominion Government will guarantee one-third of the bonds, according to officials of the concern. They say that the three largest steel works in Britain interested in the project are: Vickers, Ltd., Simon Carves, Ltd., and the Wellman Smith Owen Engineering Corporation.

BLOW TO ONTARIO BUS LINES

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Bus lines which have been cutting into the trade of steam and electric railways all through Western Ontario after having been fined for infraction of various transportation bylaws, and assessed with an annual license fee of $100 per bus are now informed that Sunday operation is illegal. The word comes from the attorney-general's department at Toronto and prosecution is threatened. The bus companies will appeal.

VLADIVOSTOK-MOSCOW RAILWAY IS OPENED FOR THROUGH TRAVEL

After Nearly Five Years, World's Longest Continuous Train Trip Again Is Available With Minor Restrictions

HARBIN, Manchuria, July 13 (Special Correspondence)—With but one change of cars, it is possible now to travel from Vladivostok straight through to Moscow. It has been nearly five years since such a trip could be made comfortably. Four years ago, the road was closed for travel except to soldiers and governmental attachés of the Soviet administration.

The longest continuous railway trip in the world, and by many claimed to have been the most agreeable, is not yet back to its pre-war condition, but travelers can have the personal use of a compartment from Vladivostok or Harbin to Chita, where a change of cars is made, after which there is no further interruption until Moscow is reached. During the summer months, food can be obtained along the road, but passengers are advised to provide themselves with a supply sufficient to last nearly three weeks, the time required to make the trip.

Fortnightly the train leaves, and the old-time compartment cars again are in serivce. Visés are demanded, passports are carefully scrutinized, and even then there are many who can not obtain permission to travel through Russia. Loud talkers who freely criticize the Bolsheviki are liable to be turned back en route. Letters from men friendly to the Soviet cause are useful, not only in obtaining permission to make the trip, but for use at points along the road.

Properly vouched for, and having business to transact, it is possible to go over the 5000 miles from Vladivostok to Moscow at a cost of approximately $120. For a party of 10 a car can be obtained, and the cost of the trip will be no greater than if a compartment is used in a regular sleeper. A party of 20 can make the fare cost about $70 a person. These cars are furnished with stoves, comfortable beds, storage room for food and fuel, and the expense for servants is small. The number of people who are taking advantage of the opportunity to go through to Moscow is surprisingly numerous.

Directors' Opinions Conflict on Moving of Paris Observatory

Minute Fractions of Second Figure in Arguments of Horology vs. Astronomy

PARIS, Aug. 1 (Special Correspondence)—M. Bigourdan, director of the Bureau Internationale de l'Heure, is not at all persuaded of the necessity of removing the Paris observatory to a site outside the city, as recommended by its director, M. Baillaud.

The time of the civilized world, according to M. Bigourdan, so far as it is determined by astronomical observations, depends in a large measure on the four great clocks in the Paris Observatory, which are connected with the Eiffel Tower wireless installation. The controlling clock, he says, is in a cellar 27 meters below the road surface, and is therefore immune from the vibrations of the soil caused by the busy traffic of the city. As to the determination of the hour by astronomical observations, the perturbing influence which vibrations of the soil might exercise upon it is absorbed by swinging mercury baths, invented many years ago by M. Hamy, which regulate the telescopes and give results almost as perfect as if the instruments were established on solid soil in the open country.

On Par With World's Best

He declares emphatically that the great clocks of the Paris observatory are at least as accurate as any in the world. There is, therefore, in his opinion, no serious reason for transferring elsewhere the observatory of Paris, which has had an illustrious past, and, he is sure, has before it a magnificent future.

If the atmosphere of Paris is less clear than elsewhere, which has not prevented him from discovering recently a great number of nebulous stars nearly invisible, the images obtained are even superior in quality to those registered at the observatories in Algeria and in the provinces. The millions of francs which it is proposed to spend for the benefit of French astronomy, he thinks, may well be saved, for the science of France, in his opinion, lacks nothing.

Director Insistent

It has both buildings and instruments. Mr. Baillaud, however, insists on his opinion, and suggests that M. Bigourdan approaches the question rather from the point of view of horology than astronomy. So far as the clocks are concerned he admits that the margin of error has been reduced to about one hundredth part of a second, which is negligible, but he asserts that in astronomical observations the margin of error is nearly three hundredths of a second, which is too much.

The Paris Observatory, he claims, somewhat sarcastically, must not confine itself to registering the hour—it must also do something for astronomy. The vibrations of the soil, in a great city, he repeats, the mist which covers Paris, the construction of huge houses in the line of meridianal observations, gravely compromise the astronomical work of the Observatory.

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ABSENCE OF STRIKE VIOLENCE IS CREDITED TO PROHIBITION

Rail and Mine Leaders Expected to Protest Attitude of American Federation of Labor on Liquor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (Special)—During the conference here of representatives of the railway executives and the Big Four brotherhoods the subject of breaches of the peace arose in connection with the protest of the brotherhoods against the use of armed guards. Surprise was expressed that there has been so little disorder in either the miners' strike or that of the railroad shopmen and one of the chiefs explained that it was due to there not being any more saloons.

Taking that as my cue I made a canvass of the situation among labor leaders, mine operators and railway executives, and find that it is the consensus that if the saloons had not been closed there long ago would have been conflicts such as occurred during the railroad strike of 1894, the Homestead strike, and previous strikes in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields.

There are nearly a million men involved in the two big strikes. The miners, numbering approximately 600,000, have been on strike for almost 20 weeks. Thousands of them have been evicted from their homes, they and their families have suffered privations, perhaps even hunger. Those are things that make men desperate, but taken as a whole, operators and strike leaders alike, testify that the striking miners have kept their heads remarkably well and there have been only a few sporadic instances where there has been any violence.

Strike Brought Prohibition

If, to idleness and hunger, drink were to be added, it is the opinion of those whose experience with big strikes reaches back into the past, that there long ago would have been a state of civil war throughtout the coal fields. Drink would have inflamed the passions of both the strikers and the guards and made them lose their heads. That has been the experience of the past. In the big coal strike in the Colorado fields about 15 years ago, hundreds of men, women and children were shot down in battles between the mine guards and the men. Nearly every mine out there at that time was a stockaded fortress. It was testified by investigators of the strike that there was great drunkenness among the strikers and the guards. Because of the carnage wrought by the men whom liquor had turned into brutes, the citizens of Colorado voted for prohibition shortly afterward.

Those who had anything to do with the railroad strike of 1894 which started in the Pullman shops in Chicago, and soon reached such a stage of violence that President Cleveland sent federal troops to preserve order, have not forgotten the scenes of armies of drunken men shooting at each other. Armies of strikers were kept on picket duty in the yards to prevent trains from operating. These men nearly all were armed. It was a well-established fact, which could not escape the notice of any observer, that both the strikers' pickets and the national guardsmen who were on duty in the railroad yards, were for the most part under the influence of liquor.

John M. Baer, former Representative from North Dakota, has been going about a good deal in the eastern states addressing meetings of the striking shopmen. He told me that these meetings are well attended by strikers and that without exception he has found them both orderly and serious. Sometimes, he said, when passions run high during discussions of their ills, hotheads arise who start to preach violence, but he declares that he has yet to witness an instance where such doctrines have made any impression upon a majority of the strikers.

Open Saloons Caused Horrors

"Strikers' meetings are very different affairs from what they used to be before there was national prohibition," he said. "I have attended many meetings in the past where the preachers of violence have easily swayed an audience of strikers whose minds were already inflamed by drink, so that they would rush in a body from the hall to wreak destruction upon the property of their employers or to attack the men who were guarding it. Open saloons were the cause of nine-tenths of the horrors of the big strikes of the past, just as the absence of liquor is the reason for the comparative peacefulness of the present strikes."

The strike leaders have enjoined the men on strike not to commit overt acts of any sort. They are immensely pleased that these instructions have been so well obeyed. They understand that both the mine and railroad strikers have kept a good share of the public good will by reason of their peacefulness. They are glad that there are no saloons.

Mine operators and railway executives also have reason to be thankful for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Undoubtedly prohibition has saved millions of dollars worth of property which would have been destroyed if the strikers had become violent.

Peculiar Views Entertained

Yet, some employers seem to have peculiar views with respect to the saloons. Not long ago, Charles M. Schwab, speaking at a small dinner of industrial magnates, complained that, "formerly when our men had a grievance, they went to a saloon on the way home and had a few glasses of beer. Pretty soon they forgot their troubles, and went home in a jolly mood and the next day came to work and were all right. Now, on every corner where there used to be a saloon, is a news-stand where they sell radical literature. The men buy these periodicals and pretty soon they think they know more about running our business than we do."

Mr. Baer, who was present at the dinner, replied to Mr. Schwab that it was a sad commentary on the industrial situation when a big employer admitted that it was better for men to drown their grievances in alcohol than to read and think.

Although the American Federation of Labor is on record as favoring light wines and beer, there is a revulsion of feeling against that attitude among the men who have been responsible for conducting the present strikes. This revulsion has not taken any tangible form yet, because the strike leaders are too busy with their own affairs, but it would not be surprising if the matter is brought up at the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor with a view to reversing that declaration in view of the experience in the present strikes.

G. T. O.

Trouble Teams With Whisky, According to Builder of Dam

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 16 (Special)—Intoxicants are being rigidly kept from the construction camp of the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York, contractors for the building of the O'Shaughnessy dam, 15 miles north of Columbus, which will be, when completed, the largest water supply dam between Jersey City and Denver. A prohibition agent is on duty at the camp 24 hours a day.

"If there's no whisky, there's no trouble," is the belief, founded on long experience with Labor, of E. F. Fitzgerald, general superintendent of construction.

"I have found that when you keep liquor out you keep dissension and delay out with it. This camp will be kept bone dry."

One hundred and fifty men are employed at the dam, and this force will be increased to 400 when pouring of concrete begins, about Sept. 1. The dam contract was first awarded to the Columbus Construction Company in April and then delayed when that firm protested errors in its bid. The company sued for its surety of $100,000, which was ordered returned by the court. At a second opening of bids May 25 the award was made to the Thompson-Starrett Company. It is hoped to have the reservoir completed by the spring of 1924. It will cost approximately $1,300,000.

WETS REBUFFED BY MR. READING

Middlesex County Candidate Says Liquor Interests Desire Lax Law Enforcement

Numerous offers to "throw votes" in his favor if he would only promise to be lax in his prosecution of those who violate the prohibition laws have been made to Arthur K. Reading, Cambridge, Mass., lawyer seeking the Republican nomination for district-attorney of Middlesex County, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. While many of these offers have been veiled, a few men, he stated, have openly offered to influence votes to his cause if he would protect the illicit liquor traffic.

"The 'wets' want to support a man they can rely upon, not one who they feel will enforce the law," Mr. Reading said. "They are particularly active in all elections now to find out which candidates will favor them rather than the laws. The only reason I have not been approached more often, I believe, is because my record in the Legislature shows that I always have stood consistently for both prohibition and law enforcement. And those who have approached me I have turned down so flatly that I suppose they have spread the word to others that I cannot be bought."

Mr. Reading is making his campaign on a platform of law enforcement. As the passage of the State prohibition enforcement code at the November elections would place enforcement in Massachusetts largely in the hands of state officers, the attitude of the district attorney toward this law is considered of great importance. Mr. Reading is making no promises except that he will enforce all the laws with equal energy in upholding the oath of his office if he is elected district attorney.

"I would rather not be district attorney of Middlesex County than to be hampered in any way by pre-election promises," he says.

Mr. Reading believes that Middlesex County is in need of considerable "cleaning up" as regards the illicit liquor traffic. He tells of one district of Lowell, for instance, where near-beer saloons, "taps" and coffee houses do a large business in illicit liquor traffic. In Marlboro also, Mr. Reading said, he was approached openly by the "wets" seeking his support in return for theirs.

Proof of the popularity of the issue of law and order, which is the chief plank in Mr. Reading's platform, is thought to be contained in the fact that 229 of the leading citizens of Malden, the home of one of Mr. Reading's opponents, have signed an indorsement of the Cambridge lawyer's candidacy. In the list of signers are included Malden's three members of the Legislature.

FIFTY-FIFTH REUNION HELD

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 16 (Special)—Members of the last class to be graduated from the Maine State Seminary, which was converted into Bates College in the sixties, are holding their fifty-fifth annual reunion here. They are Miss Florence E. Farrar, the hostess, and Mrs. Eliza Rand Lamphear, of Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Sarah Goodwin Avery, of Wells, Me., and Mrs. Anna Ham Hayes of South Paris, Me. A class letter has been sent out annually for more than a quarter of a century.

COMPENSATION RATES RAISED

The industrial accident board of Massachusetts has announced that under a law passed this year by the Legislature maximum weekly payments under the workmen's compensation law may now reach $16, and that the maximum total payment to a beneficiary may reach $6400. Heretofore the maximum weekly payment has been only $10 and the total payment $4000.

Photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Poster Announcing Brazil's Forthcoming Centennial Exposition

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Brazilian Independence Will Begin Formally Sept. 7. Meanwhile, Preparations Are Being Rushed in Rio de Janeiro to Have as Much as Possible of the Exposition in Readiness for the Opening Date. The United States and Many Other Nations Will Have Buildings on the Grounds, and Will Be Represented by Distinguished Officials and Citizens

BRAZIL IS BUSILY PREPARING FOR CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Rio de Janeiro, Capital City, Subordinates All Else to Insuring Its Success, Trade Expert Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Brazil is bending every effort to make the forthcoming international exposition, beginning Sept. 7, a success in every way, and an achievement that shall show that nation's ability to do things in a big way, according to W. E. Embry, assistant trade commissioner of the United States in Rio de Janeiro, who has recently returned to this country.

In his official capacity, Mr. Embry was in close touch with those who are arranging for the centennial observance, and his observations give a clear picture of the activity now going on in the Brazilian capital, anticipatory of the deluge of foreign visitors expected this fall. He summarizes the situation as follows:

At the time of my departure from Rio de Janeiro, July 12, the Brazilian capital was all astir with the many preparations which are intended to make the forthcoming international exposition in connection with the one hundredth anniversary of Brazilian independence a success. All the various countries taking part in the exposition, including the United States, England, France, Belgium, Italy, Argentina, and dozens of others were vying with each other to have their respective exhibits buildings completed and ready for occupancy on Sept. 7, the opening date of the Centennial. Some of the participants, as in the case of the United States, have two separate buildings, one being on the main grounds on the Guanabara Bay water front overlooking Rio's wonderful harbor, and an additional building for industrial exhibits down at the foot of the city's main thoroughfare, Avenida Rio Branco. By the first of July, American firms either established in Brazil or planning to enter that field, had contracted for approximately 50 per cent of the 90,000 square feet of floor space in the American Industrial Building, which is being erected by the United States Exhibits, Inc., of New York.

Chief Topic of Conversation

The spirit of the Centennial is in the air and it is the chief topic of conversation in hotel lobbies, business houses, and on the streets. Practically every ship entering Rio de Janeiro either from the United States or Europe is bringing in exposition commissions, and construction materials for buildings or exhibits. The Mayor of the city, Dr. Carlos Sampaio, has been given a free hand by the Administration to see that everything is in readiness by the opening date. Exposition work is taking precedence over all the other, and any delays in the smooth operation of the exposition will not be due to any lack of zeal or energy on the part of the Mayor.

In spite of the fact that the official opening of the Centennial has been definitely set for Sept. 7, certain important features of the exposition will not be ready at this time. This is particularly true of the international side of the exhibition and a delay in the exhibition of products from the various participating countries cannot be avoided due to the delay in the completion of the exhibition buildings. The numerous Brazilian buildings are now practically all completed except for interior work. A visit through the part of the grounds where these buildings stand grouped together impresses one with the sincerity with which the Brazilian Government has attempted this celebration in honor of their most important date in history, that marking national independence. These large, spacious buildings both in design and architecture, fully measure up to the dignity of the occasion. The lighting installations for these buildings and the grounds, which are in the hands of the same American company having charge of this work in San Francisco in 1915, already have been commenced.

Special Rates on Steamers

Attractive rates have been made by the various passenger lines from the United States and Europe to Brazil. This exposition affords excellent opportunities to manufacturers and business men who are already interested in Brazil either through having their goods sold in this market or in planning to introduce them there, to visit South America at greatly reduced prices. It should be especially helpful to see exactly the kind of competition that must be met as practically all of our competitors in this market will be exhibiting their products there.

The erection of two or three large hotels in Rio de Janeiro especially for the Centennial has been pushed. One of these, on a commanding site, overlooking the beautiful Guanabara Bay and the harbor, only eight minutes' walk from the city, undoubtedly will be ready for guests by September. Another large hotel under construction on the Avenida Atlantica, which is the ocean drive in the nicer residential section of Copacabana, will be ready soon thereafter. Even with the additional hotels and boarding houses which will be available during the progress of the exposition, there will probably be a housing shortage, and one intending to make this trip should make advance hotel reservations.

IMPORT DUTIES IN NORWAY INCREASED

CHRISTIANIA, July 25 (Special Correspondence) — The Storthing has sanctioned a number of increased import duties which really constitute a new departure in the direction of protection.

For instance, lace, etc., which formerly was classified with cotton goods with a normal duty of 6 kroner a kilogram, is now subject to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, and other articles from the same class have been similarly treated. Silk goods, formerly 20 kroner, 16 kroner, and 8 kroner, according to kind, now all are subject to 25 per cent ad valorem, etc., and more increases are already materializing.

McGILL UNIVERSITY GETS SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN FRANCE

MONTREAL, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Appreciation of McGill University's efforts to advance the study of the French language has been expressed by the French Government in the form of a scholarship for study in France, placed at the disposal of Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, the principal. The value of the scholarship is 6000 francs with an additional allowance of 1000 francs for traveling expenses. The gift was made by the Government of the French Republic through the Consul-General for Canada, Paul Emile Naggiar, Montreal.

WATER CARNIVAL AT LAKE SEBAGO

SOUTH CASCO, Me., Aug. 16 (Special)—One hundred girls and women representing 13 states took part in the annual water-sports carnival held at Lake Sebago under the direction of Halsey Gulick. A pageant and canoe racing made up the all-day program which was seen by hundreds from all parts of the country. Winners in some of the events were: Plate diving, Nina Yohe, Columbus, O.; breast stroke, Dorothy Douglass, Evanston, Ill.; back stroke, Mlle Marie Berg, Belgium; sailing canoe, Marguerite Smith, former assembly woman of New York, and Dr. Shaler Matthews of Chicago. Of more than usual interest was the colored sailing canoe race around Ship Island. The sails were colored blue, red, orange and purple. The small children presented a boat pageant dressing themselves and their boats after the fashion of nations famous in sea life, Vikings, Venetians and Greeks.

FASTER REVENUE CUTTERS FAVORED

Vice-Consul of Havana Tells of Rum-Running From Cuba

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 16 (Special)—Need of faster United States revenue cutters to capture the swift craft which are being operated by liquor smugglers between Cuba and this country, is urged by Charles B. Hosmer, vice-consul for the United States at Havana, who is on a visit here.

"While it is legal for people in Cuba to manufacture and ship liquors," said Mr. Hosmer to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "those who are doing business with United States markets avoid the legitimate avenue of publishing inventories and clearances through the regular ports and conduct a secret business. If such goods were inventoried and cleared for American buyers it would be an easy matter for the enforcement officials of this country to follow up all these shipments.

"As it is now, the only liquors legally shipped and properly inventoried for the United States are those going to foreign legations at Washington. Moreover, I can say that the Cuban civil authorities are trying to do all they can to assist the revenue officers from the States. There have been about 25 small boats operating more or less systematically in this illegal business with United States customers, but I feel certain that conditions will be bettered soon. The officials will tighten the coast guard and put on faster vessels able to catch the rum-runners.

PROPOSED BONUSES TOTAL $152,000,000

Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Montana Electorate to Pass on Soldier Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Four middle western states will vote this fall on the soldier bonus, passing on bond issues for a total of $152,000,000. Farther west, Montana will decide on the issuance of $4,500,000 more for this purpose.

Illinois heads this sectional list with a proposal for $55,000,000 bonus bonds. Oklahoma is asked to vote $50,000,000. In Kansas the state bonus figure is $25,000,000, and in Iowa, $22,000,000.

In each state, with the exception of Oklahoma, the state bonus measure was passed by the Legislature and referred to the people. In Oklahoma the proposition comes up through the initiative. Petitions now are being circulated, leaders in the movement being prominent in the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, whose candidate recently was nominated for Governor. Fifteen per cent of the legal voters, or 73,375, need to be obtained.

Bonus provisions differ in each state. The Oklahoma proposal is to pay $50 a month for each month in service. Illinois and Iowa are similar in that the Legislature in each voted 50 cents a day for each day of service and stipulated that the bonus bonds should be retired by a direct tax levy. Iowa set its maximum at $350 and Illinois at $300.

The Kansas Legislature voted $1 a day and included women actually in war service. Payment would be made by a special state tax to be levied each year to pay off $1,000,000, or one-twenty-fifth of the bonds.

The Montana referendum provides for a bonus of $10 a month, with a limit of $200. Retirement would be accomplished through a half-mill tax levy on all taxable property in the State.

STATE FEDERATION FAVORS RAIL STRIKE

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 16—William Walsh of the Carmen's Union of Boston was nominated yesterday without opposition for president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention. The delegates passed a resolution indorsing the railroad shops crafts now on strike and sanctioning an appeal to organized labor in Massachusetts for funds to support the strikers. The resolution was vigorously opposed.

Harry Joel of Cambridge advocated that the convention send resolutions to the Big Four and Samuel Gompers requesting that a general strike be called on the railroads, it being declared that in 48 hours the entire railroad system in the United States would be paralyzed. The conservatives fought this resolve and won. The Boston pension bill for the city employees was debated, the majority of the delegates disapproving of its provisions.

CORPORATION TO MOVE

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16—The president's office, general financial headquarters, general accounting offices and the general sales offices of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation are to be moved to New York at once. The change will take about 70 employees from Worcester. General Manager John Wheeldon says this action was decided upon to effect greater efficiency and economy.

SMOKE NUISANCE TACKLED IN BRITAIN

House of Lords Advances Bill Providing Means to Grapple With Problem

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 1—The House of Lords has given a second reading to the Smoke Abatement Bill, and there is some hope that another attempt will be made to grapple with an evil which has been recognised in London alone for more than 600 years.

The Earl of Onslow, who moved the second reading of the bill, said that it provided that all smoke, and not merely black smoke, should be included in the smoke nuisance. Larger fines would be imposed for offences, and local authorities would have powers to take concerted action and to make provision for smokeless heating arrangements in buildings other than private dwelling houses.

Measure Criticised

But Lord Newton, who was chairman of a departmental committee on smoke abatement as far back as 1914, roundly declared that the bill fell short of modern requirements. It was absurd to exclude coal mines and iron and steel works from its scope, or to ignore the nuisances caused by motor cars and other mechanically propelled vehicles. He wanted greater powers given to county and borough councils to deal with the evil.

Some of these provisions may be included in the bill when it comes up for further consideration during the autumn sittings of Parliament, especially if the facts disclosed by Lord Newton are taken to heart by English legislators. He boldly declared that London and Scotland are the dirtiest countries in Europe. So dirty is London that 25 tons of soot fall in every square mile every month, enough in a year to build a pyramid four or five times the height of the Clock Tower at Westminster. Birmingham is worse; 54 tons of soot per month fall there; while Rochdale, Sheffield and Wigan are so filthy that they are ashamed to publish statistics of the damage done by their smoke-laden atmosphere. In Manchester it is estimated that the extra cost of washing collars due to the smoke was £50,000 a year.

Thriftless Coal Consumption

How long, it may be asked, are these abominable conditions to be allowed to continue? How long will London, with such a priceless treasure as Westminster Abbey, allow it to be eaten away by the sulphuric acid which the thriftless consumption of coal casts into the air? The Dean of Westminster has asked for £250,000 to repair the damage to the fabric which has been largely caused by what John Evelyn called that "dismal cloud of sea-coal."

Data submitted to the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies showed that England loses 4,000,000 tons a year by its present foolish method of burning coal. This means an annual loss of £12,000,000, to say nothing of the enormous damage done to such buildings as Westminster Abbey, such paintings as are contained in the national galleries, such flowers as try to thrive in parks and gardens.

Nor are London and other cities alone in this respect. Sir William Richmond used to tell how he was once staying at Wantage, 54 miles away, when the wind brought up a thick veil of London smoke. A shepherd told him that it was known locally as "London dirt," and that when it passed over the snow in winter time it left a residuum of black behind. Truly, there is need for all the smoke abatement bills that Parliament can pass.

ONTARIO LIKES SHAKESPEARE

STRATFORD, Ont., Aug. 13 (Special Correspondence)—The city council has decided to encourage the production by amateurs of Shakespearean plays in this city. The free use of the city hall will be granted to organizations for any program in which Shakespearean work figures to the extent of an hour.

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GENERAL BERENGUER YIELDS UP SPANISH COMMAND IN MOROCCO

Comes Home and Resigns, With Result That Spain's Foreign Policy Becomes Even More Vacillant

MADRID, July 21 (Special Correspondence) — This country is now launched upon the full flood of a crisis, the end of which it is impossible to guess at. The result, as stated by one authority on Spanish politics, of intrigues, military jealousies and incapabilities, and governmental weakness and vacillation when it was perceived that the hills and plains of the Riffian tribes could not be cleared and tranquillized by means of lofty speeches in the Chamber and that sacrifices would have to be made, not merely in North Africa but at home where already financial burdens were being heaped up and budgets could still not be made to balance—the result of all this is that chaos descends upon Moroccan policy.

No cablegrams stating that this or that will be done should be taken as final, or anything like it.

"The governmental people and the politicians," says this critic, "for the most part are declaring for what they call a 'civilian protectorate,' the nature of which they have difficulty in explaining, only saying that they do not want to fight the Moors any more, but to shake hands with them and assist them, while at the same time a small minority, chiefly of the Left, are for total abandonment."

Some Oppose Passive Course

There is a section that is more in favor of going on and "seeing it through," making a real Protectorate of it and asserting the authority of Spain in the zone of Morocco that was intrusted to her, not disguising from themselves like others, that if such an effort is not made Spain must lose in international prestige and miss great opportunities. "Spain," it is said, "really knows that she is now being put to the test, and hesitates to give way to weakness, much as she advertises, under other descriptions, that that is what she is going to do. Both speakers in Parliament and elsewhere and certain journals, notably the chief governmental organ, suggest that the Riff people have been so much punished that honor and most of the necessities of the case have been satisfied, that really in most respects the campaign which has lasted the year since Abd el Krim launched his attack against Melilla, has been a success, and that policy must now be pursued on different lines.

Meanwhile General Berenguer, the High Commissioner in Morocco, has come home and resigned. The War Minister, General Olaguer, also has resigned.

Recalled Silvestre Policies

General Berenguer, in resigning, told the Senate of his various interviews and communications with Silvestre—well known for his advocacy of a very strong aggressive policy against the rebels, and for being the possessor of personally strong hostile feelings against Abd el Krim—when the latter was moving forward at the Melilla end and the High Commissioner was chiefly engaged at Tetuan and in the country round about, where the operations against Raisuli were being conducted. Silvestre, it appeared from the High Commissioner's oration, was always a great optimist, and though it turned out that he was taking enormous risks and leaving his line of communications with his base far too thin, he could never see that he was confronted with any particular difficulties. General Berenguer was obliged to accept the view submitted to him that the advance toward Alhucemas did not offer great difficulties, but he wished that the political work accomplished in those parts had been better and that they had been able to count on more friendly Moors. He went over there himself to examine the situation and then wrote to the War Minister in Madrid, stating how little had been accomplished in this direction, the backwardness of some native chiefs in welcoming him, and he noted specially in this letter that the most hostile figure seemed to be Abd el Krim, about the extent of whose influence with the tribes he had some doubt, resulting in his giving instructions to Silvestre, to make inquiry upon this point.

Everything Appeared Tranquil

Three or four days later Silvestre was moving forward, as optimistically as ever, and occupied the advanced position of Abarran, relating pleasantly in his dispatches how the harvests were splendid and everything as good as it could be. Berenguer sent back a message asking for more details of the operations. Soon afterward the Spanish forces had to withdraw from Monte Abarran owing to the strengthening of the rebel resistance. Berenguer went over to see what was happening and found "his poor friend in a great state of dejection about what had happened," and "had to do everything he could to raise his spirits." After Berenguer had returned to Tetuan he received a communication from Silvestre stating that it would not be well to go on with these operations, especially as they were not obliged to continue them. Later Silvestre began to ask for re-enforcements, which for lack of governmental credits could not be sent to him. It appeared that the taking of Abarran, subsequently lost, had brought about a concentration of the rebels at that place, and subsequently the attack was concentrated against the Sidi Dris-Anual line which Silvestre was holding. Silvestre's optimism had now all gone, and he was lamenting the failure of Madrid to supply him with men and money, declaring that but for this he would have had the road to Anual all complete and the operations would have been a success.

Asked for Re-enforcements

Again Silvestre asked for re-enforcements "to prevent contraband," and Berenguer sent him what he could, to sustain the situation for the moment. Then Silvestre said the morale of his men at Anual was not good, and at last sent the fateful message that he was evacuating Anual, being surrounded by numerous forces and being possessed of only 100 cartridges a man. In alarm, General Berenguer, who was then engaged in operations against Raisuli, departed for Melilla immediately. It was too late. The tragedy in all its fullness was complete. General Silvestre had gone, and General Navarro was prisoner.

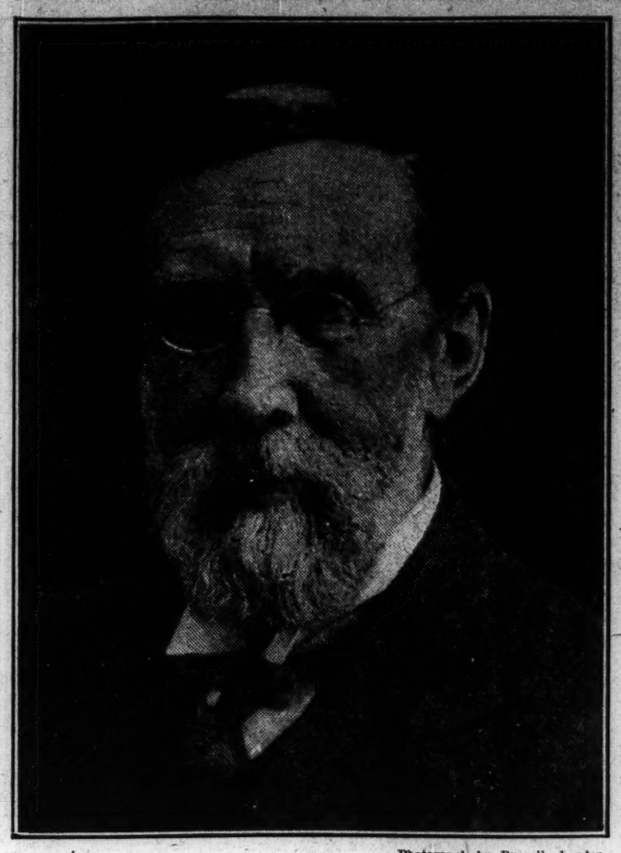
General Berenguer then described his own predicament on taking over the command at Melilla in this supreme crisis, and being unable to move for lack of men. When at last 9000 were sent over from the peninsula, the officers who took them over came to him and asked that to begin with they might receive instruction in loading their rifles, about which they then knew nothing! He could not advance toward Monte Arruit where Navarro and a large contingent of the Spanish forces were beleaguered, because those new troops had only enthusiasm to support them. "It reminded me," said General Berenguer, "of a remark made by the Duke of Wellington, who said, 'The Spanish soldiers wear only enthusiasm, and are not supplied with clothing, armament, or other useful things.'" Berenguer finding himself in an impossible position asked to be relieved of his office and given the job of a simple subaltern, but the Maura Government expressed confidence in him and told him to go on, and it would do its best for him.

Refused to Act as Judge

Then came General Picasso to Melilla to make his inquiry, and Berenguer thought he was going to investigate the reasons why a Spanish army of 20,000 men had not been able to cope with the circumstances arrayed against it. Picasso asked him questions the tendency of which was to make him, Berenguer, appear as the accuser of Silvestre, whereas he thought that Silvestre had done all he could until his men began to lose their morale, and then he lost control of himself. Berenguer refused to place himself in the position of judge upon him.

He came to Madrid. He found the air and the newspapers full of rumors and statements that he was about to be court-martialed at the instance of the Supreme Military and Naval Council. The latter could not act without the authorization of the Government, and in proceeding against him as it was doing, it was, he exclaimed, usurping the functions of the Government and the King.

In the course of the short debate that followed General Berenguer's speech, the Premier insisted that the Government were innocent in the matter, that they had had confidence in the general, and that the latter had been too much influenced by what the newspapers were saying against him.



Photograph by Russell, London

The Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster

The House of Commons Honors a Veteran Canadian Statesman

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE House of Commons recently entertained Sir George Eulas Foster, which was in the fitness of things, since he is one of the Empire's greatest parliamentarians. Canada, which for a century, has known fewer changes in her public life than any other country, has, consequently, many "grand old men," and Sir George is one of them. No other statesman of today has so long a record of ministerial service, 23 years. Even in England the records of Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George are less by five years. Except for a short period, when he was Minister of Marine, Sir George has always been Minister of Finance or Minister of Trade and Commerce. For, although he began his career as a teacher, his interest in politics has always been on the business side. His great experience, judgment, and ability were of the utmost value to Canada during the great war.

Sir George Foster is not an emotional speaker and uses few gestures, but he is fluent and convincing. Perhaps he is never heard to greater advantage than when speaking on imperial or international unity, and at the Imperial Conference, held at Ottawa in 1894, he was the dominating figure. Like many other distinguished Canadians he is a United Empire Loyalist. His second name carries the traditions of his family far away beyond New Brunswick, where it has been settled for generations, to a home in New England before the Revolution.

Since the Borden Government went out of office, Sir George has represented his country on the League of Nations. It was while engaged on this business that he met Miss Allen whom he subsequently married. She was a daughter of Sir William Allen, the owner of great engineering works in Sunderland and in his time one of the most individual and picturesque figures in the House of Commons.

Daring Cook Strait Whalers Use Bombs and Racing Motor Boats

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 1 (Special Correspondence) — If the old whalers could revisit Cook Strait, they would surely watch with amazement the hunting of whales by their great-grandsons. A century ago the strait that divides the two main islands of New Zealand was a great meeting-place of British, American and French whaling ships. It was no uncommon thing, according to log-books still in existence, to see 70 or 80 boats put out from the ships and the shore stations when whales were sighted. A strange chapter of New Zealand history was written by the whalers in the wild, rough days prior to the coming of the law in 1840.

New Bedford Represented

The right whales used to come in their thousands to the New Zealand bays. They were regular in their habits before men had thinned their numbers and driven them from accustomed haunts. They arrived off the New Zealand coast from the north in the beginning of May, skirted the western coastline of the North Island, passed between Kapiti Island and the mainland, crossed Cook Strait and entered Cloudy Bay, where numerous deep sounds and inlets gave them a wide choice of secluded waters. Their progress was leisurely. Some of them passed right through Cook Strait and appeared at the Chatham Islands in June. Others went round South Island by way of Preservation Inlet and Foveaux Strait.

The whales were all away from New Zealand by the end of October. The fishing, therefore, was done during winter months and as Cook Strait even then was notorious for fierce and tricky weather, the whalers had need to be skillful, resourceful and brave. In 1839, when the industry was at its height, there were at least 37 American whaling ships in New Zealand waters, 12 of them hailing from New Bedford and others from Fairhaven, Warren, New London, Newburyport and Salem.

Nantucket Chronicle

The harpoon and the lance were the weapons of the old whalers. The heavy boats were rowed by their crews in pursuit of the whales. Following a long fight of the kind made familiar to most people by the writings of F. T. Bullen and other tellers of sea stories the whale often would sink and be lost, or bad weather would compel its abandonment. Both these things figure frequently in the records of the Cook Strait whalers.

Here are a few lines from the log of the American whaler Mary Mitchell, which was in Cloudy Bay during the season of 1836. The log is in the possession of the Nantucket Historical Society, Nantucket, Mass.

Got a whale, anchored him outside at 7 . . . Strong gales. Struck a large whale. Got two boats stove; lost her . . . This day I formally notified the different masters that I would not agree in case my boats stove that I would give up my claim to any whale obliged to cut from in consequence of being stove.

"Foggy weather. A stoven boat in and badly stove and half a whale only to pay for it between two of us."

Motors and Swivel Guns

Some lineal descendants of the whalers of eighty to a hundred years ago are catching whales in Cook Strait today, but the methods are changed, indeed. Swift motor launches, capable of a speed of 30 knots, have taken the place of the row boats; breech-loading swivel guns, electrically controlled bombs and air pumps have supplanted the harpoon and the lance. One of the traditions of the old days was that the whale was exceedingly acute of hearing and must be approached without noise lest it should take alarm and dive. But experience has shown beyond all question that the racing motor boat, clattering like a machine gun, has a very much better chance of getting within reach of the whale than has the row boat with muffled oars.

A Cook Strait whaling motor boat of 1922 has a crew of two, claimed to be the smallest whale-hunting complement in the world. The hunt, which sometimes can be viewed from one of the high headlands, is a thrilling spectacle. A puff of spray tells of the blowing whale, and the boat, which has been rocking idly in the swell, or sauntering watchfully, jumps suddenly into its racing gait and rushes toward the big, rolling creature.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS IN GENEVA

Lectures to Be Given on International Relations

GENEVA, July 25 (Special Correspondence)—The University of Geneva opened its thirty-first summer school session here recently with formal exercises in the main building conducted by the director, Georges Thudicum, and the founder of the summer courses, Bernard Bouvier. For the first time lectures will be given on international relations, contemporary government, old and new diplomatists, and important European congresses and treaties.

M. Thudicum explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the innovation was the result of a desire on the part of the professors of the university to add what they could to the international atmosphere which already pervades the city. He said, "C'est dans l'air!" Thirty international organizatins are represented in Geneva, and on Sept. 5 the third assembly of the League of Nations will commence its sittings under the shadow of the Alps.

According to one of the officers of the university an enrollment of 120 students is expected, of which perhaps 20 will be American. The German-Swiss will have the greatest number of representatives, England second, America third, Holland fourth and Scandinavia fifth. The director of the summer school explained that the decision to aid the international courses was not made sufficiently soon to enable the mto print the proper posters and notices for distribution in American universities. Guillaume Fatio, who is responsible for having advised the attempt to interest American students, was in the United States in June. He expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor his satisfaction with his visit. He feels sure that Amercans will be glad to have the opportunity to improve their French and to study international relations at the same time in a place so famous for its international spirit.

The course is divided into two parts. The work to be covered will be mainly modern French language and literature, style, phonetics, pronunciation, delivery, etymology and practical work. This last, the "travaux pratiques," will consist of informally conducted tours for small parties of students with one professor through Geneva. There will be discussions in French of the old cathedrals, of the houses with paneled chambers and balustrades of wrought iron, of furniture upholstered in Beauvais tapestry, of some dusty picture gallery where a Murillo may be hiding, of the shady steps down narrow streets, or of the blue lake, the cloud-capped mountains, or the bustle of the city, of the elms in the parks, of the children playing on bastions firmly braced with stone or of the slanting sails of boats passing across a sunset.

On Saturdays' excursions will be taken to Genthod, to Coppet, to the Château de Voltaire, to Chamonix, near Mont Blanc and to other cities and places.

The second part of the course moves gradually into more intensive study of international affairs. The 10 sections listed include, government on the continent, sketches of European diplomatists and statesmen of the nineteenth century, the new map of Europe, international congresses and treaties, eastern questions, problems of international finance, the League of Nations, Labor problems, the press in different countries and Switzerland of today.

PACKERS DEPLETING BIG SALMON RIVERS

VICTORIA, B. C., August 7 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia's world-famous salmon rivers are being rapidly fished out, William Sloan, British Columbia Commissioner of Fisheries, warns in his annual report for 1921, just issued here. The sockeye salmon run which made the Fraser River the world's greatest sockeye stream is rapidly being depleted, he says, and similar conditions, to a smaller extent, prevail in the Skeena River.

The depletion of these streams, he says, is the result of the policy of canning companies in catching as many fish as possible without regard to the necessary propagation of the species. British Columbia's salmon pack for 1921 was less than 50 per cent of the average pack of the 10 preceding years, the report states.

ORGANIZED LABOR CRITICIZED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16—Organized Labor was criticized for an alleged attempt to maintain war wages in peace times at the opening session of the annual convention of the Memorial Craftsmen of America here yesterday. Consideration is being given to a proposal that the Labor dispute with stonecutters, due to a wage cut which became effective last January, be referred to a committee representing both the craftsmen and the union for an agreement.

ULSTER RESENTS HER ISOLATION AS A RESULT OF HOME RULE ACT

Takes Viewpoint That Her National Influence Has Been Weakened by Reason of Changes in Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 19—It is difficult to discover any great enthusiasm in Ulster for the legislative machinery of that province. Ulster never wanted "Home Rule" in any form; the majority of her people never have understood why they could not have been allowed to remain within the Union and to have the same relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government as an English county.

They accepted the Government of Ireland Act because their leaders told them to, and because they were given to understand that it would in reality make very little difference to them. The Northern Government was to be set up to give a lead to the South. Ulstermen knew that the South never would accept the act, which they regarded as purely experimental. Most of them probably believed in their hearts that the situation of 1920 would end in the repeal of the act and the reconquest of the South.

Now that the Northern Government apparently has come to stay for nobody belives for a moment hat Ulster will enter the Free State, the people over whom it rules are beginning to relegate it to the status of a Parish council—at all events, in their thoughts.

Never Asked for Parliament

They never asked for a Parliament of their own; it was, so to speak, inflicted upn them. The influence of its deliberations upon the British Government has never been particularly marked. The weight of the Northern Premier in the councils of the British Empire hardly seems sufficient to sway the scales in their favor. The Northern Government may be an admirable institution for dealing with the internal affairs of the province. But for a mouthpiece of high politics, Ulster looks elsewhere.

Ulster, having accepted the Act of 1920 as a necessary and unimportant evil, never took the trouble to read it and forthwith forgot all about it. And yet it contains a clause that vitally affects just that mouthpiece of high politics upon which Ulster relies, and that is her representation in the Imperial Parliament. At the present time, Ulster returns 30 members to Westminster; under the act, which, by the terms of the treaty, shall continue to apply to Ulster, this representation will be reduced to 13 as soon as a general election takes place for the Imperial Parliament.

Now, rightly or wrongly, Ulster feels that she is the center of a conspiracy to force her into the Free State, whether she will or no.

Feels England Is Weary of Her

She feels that England, having made use of her in the past, is weary of the manifestations of her independence, and would be glad to hand over the responsibility for her to a Dominion of Ireland. Against this conspiracy, her only defence lies in the Imperial Parliament and the support she can obtain there, and the more extreme Orange partisans are even now declaring that this reduction in her representation is another "trick of Lloyd George's."

It often is said that the people of Ulster are intensely loyal to Great Britain. They are, but they are even more loyal to Ulster. Should the interests of Great Britain clash with those of Ulster, there is no doubt on which side they would be found. Throughout the Six Counties today one hears complaints that Ulster has been "let down," that "her position is not understood, but that if it were every Englishman would rally to her aid" and similar vague statements. Unfortunately, this kind of talk is not confined to the rank and file, but is heard in the mouths of men who should realize the futility of such an attitude. And there is no arguing with the average Ulsterman.

BIBLE STUDY SUPPORT ASKED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—A petition presented to the State Board of Education, asks that Bible study in churches and Sunday schools be counted as one point of the 16 required for graduation from state high schools.

'August Brings Special Prices on

THE WONDERFUL SHAMROCK TABLE LINENS

From John S. Brown & Sons of Belfast, Ireland.

These beautiful Linens are our own importation from Belfast, Ireland. The patterns are not to be seen elsewhere in Kansas City. Shamrock Table Linens are of Linen Damask. They have had a reputation for highest quality for more than a hundred years. And because of their known qualities, this announcement should be received with interest.

Six new patterns have made their appearance for this August event—along with other standard ones from the famous mill in Ireland. Some of the sale prices are quoted.

Beautiful conventional designs—
2x2 yard cloths (72x72 inches) at $8.95.
2x2½ yard cloths (72x90 inches) at $10.95.
2x3 yard cloths (72x108 inches) at $13.45.
22x22 inch Napkins to match at $10.00 dozen—6 for $5.00.

American Beauty pattern with center in circular festoon, satin band border—the drop showing baskets filled with buds and flowers—
2x2 yard cloths (72x72 inches) at $10.50.
2x2½ yard cloths (72x90 inches) at $13.15.
2x3 yard cloths (72x108 inches) at $15.75.
22x22 inch Napkins to match at $12.00 dozen.

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The new fabric—Fashona—is seen to best advantage in a suit of plain tailored lines. Fashona has a luxurious softness of texture, a bloom and richness that place it foremost among the fall materials. Long coats and longer skirts combine to make Milady very smart for fall.
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Hitherto Unpublished Letters by Dickens Now in Chicago

AMERICA has just acquired a new literary treasure. It consists of more than 600 letters by Charles Dickens, none of them ever published or scarcely known outside the families of their author and their recipient. They were purchased recently at the sale of the Burdett Coutts library in London by Oliver W. Barrett, a lawyer with offices in Chicago and his home in the suburb of Kenilworth.

Virtually all these letters were written by Dickens to Baroness Burdett Coutts. The first is dated July 1, 1839; their datings continue until 1866. They describe his impressions during his first visit to America, in 1842, and his reactions to the adverse criticism of him by Americans after his departure. They acknowledge sources of several of his fictional characters, and afford intimate glimpses of him evolving his plots, writing his books and enjoying the applause of them. They make plain what an extraordinary volume of time, energy and thought he devoted to charity. They reveal intimacies of his home-life, of his devotion to children in the flesh as well as in the imagination. They abound in characteristic humor and tenderness. They embody passages of narrative and description comparable with his formal contributions to literature. They express as much as is to be found anywhere of Dickens' philosophy.

Admittedly, they add no previously undiscovered lineaments to the portrait of Dickens as constructed by his contemporaries and conveyed in the huge volumes of his letters edited by his daughter and his sister-in-law. Their value is in filling in and revivifying these earlier pictures. Sir Edward Sullivan, in an essay written at the time their sale was announced, said. "The lady editors of the published correspondence in their preface call their work 'another book from Charles Dickens' own hands—as it were a portrait of himself by himself': many details omitted in that portrait are now forthcoming, and the resulting picture is infinitely fuller than before. So continuous, indeed, and so well connected are these letters to Miss Coutts that, if all Dickens' other letters had disappeared, we should be able out of these alone to reconstruct the author's life and doings in a very satisfactory way."

Everything His but Time

Letter No. 21 perhaps will be most interesting to American readers. It is dated at "Baltimore, United States—Twenty-Second of March, 1842." After apologies for not having written earlier and promises that gifts from America for Miss Coutts and other members of her household already have been purchased, it proceeds:

"The truth is that they give me everything here, but Time. That they never will leave me alone. That I shake hands every day when I am not traveling, with five or six hundred people. That Mrs. Dickens and I hold a formal Levee in every town we come to, and usually faint away (from fatigue) every day while dressing for dinner—in a word, that we devoutly long for Home, and look forward to the seventh of next June when we sail, please God, from New York—most ardently.

"I have sent you some newspapers, and I hope they have reached you. They gave me a ball at New York, at which Three Thousand people were present—and a public dinner besides—and another in Boston—and another in a place called Hartford. Others were projected, literally all through the States, but I gave public notice that I couldn't accept them. . . . But I have made an exception in favor of one body of readers at St. Louis—a town in the Far West, on the confines of the Indian territory. I am going there to dinner—it's only two thousand miles from here and start the day after tomorrow. . . ."

The next item, written July 2, 1842, announces his return and his gifts: A rocking chair and "some specimens of American Poetry" for Miss Coutts and for Miss Meredith (her companion), an Eagle's feather.

Evidently, the friendship between Dickens and Miss Coutts began upon her initiative. For the first several of these letters are mere formal notes, regretting inability to accept invitations. But the friendship grew rapidly. It began at the height of Dickens' first popularity, four years after the appearance of "Pickwick Papers," two years after first publication of "Oliver Twist." The correspondence traces the remainder of the author's literary activity. The twelfth communication in the series tells its recipient that he is having a copy of "The Old Curiosity Shop" bound especially for her. In August, 1843, he wrote from Broadstairs, Kent, of his eldest son, "Charley," and said, "I have some idea of writing him a Child's History of England, to the end that he may have tender-hearted notions of War and murder, and may not fix his affections on wrong heroes, or see the bright side of Glory's sword and know nothing of the rusty one. If I should carry it out, I shall live in the hope that you will read it one wet day."

Between Donkeys and a Piano

At the same time he was engaged upon "Martin Chuzzlewit." Writing humorously of the difficulties under which he worked on it, he confirmed the general impression of himself as affected to the extreme by "artistic temperament."

"I have been here six years, and have never had a piano next door; but this fortune was too good to last, and now there is one close to the little bay window of the room I write in, which has six years of agony in every note it utters. I have been already obliged to take refuge on the other side of the house, but that looks into a street where the 'Flies' stand, and where there are donkeys and drivers out of number. Their music is almost as bad as the other and between the two, I was driven into such a state of desperation on Saturday, that I thought I must have run away and deserted my family."

Later the theme is continued: "The piano goes away on Friday. My mind misgives me that some other instrument will take the house afterward. I have seen a man looking at the bill, who has been heard playing the flute in the evening under solitary cliffs."

Again: "The piano is gone, and the flute is out of hearing—at Dover. But a barrel organ, a monkey, a punch, a Jim Crow, and a man who plays twenty instruments at once and doesn't get the right sound out of any one of them, are hovering in the neighborhood. . . . "

An Acknowledgment of Indebtedness

Dickens' readiness to derive his literary materials from incidents close to his daily life is instanced by this reference, in a letter done in September, 1843, when he still was at work on Chuzzlewit: "Pray tell Miss Meredith, with my best regards, that I have written the second chapter in the next number, with an eye to her experiences. It is especially addressed to them, indeed."

The same young woman contributed a more important part to "Dombey and Son." From Paris he wrote, "I wish she would do something which would lead to her suggesting another character to me, as serviceable as Mrs. Gamp."

While the correspondence is rich in details of his literary life, this interest was not what held these friends together. Rather, that was charity. Dickens first appealed to Miss Coutts to aid in memorial for his friend, Macready. She responded generously. Subsequently Dickens suggested other cases of need to her.

Work for Charity

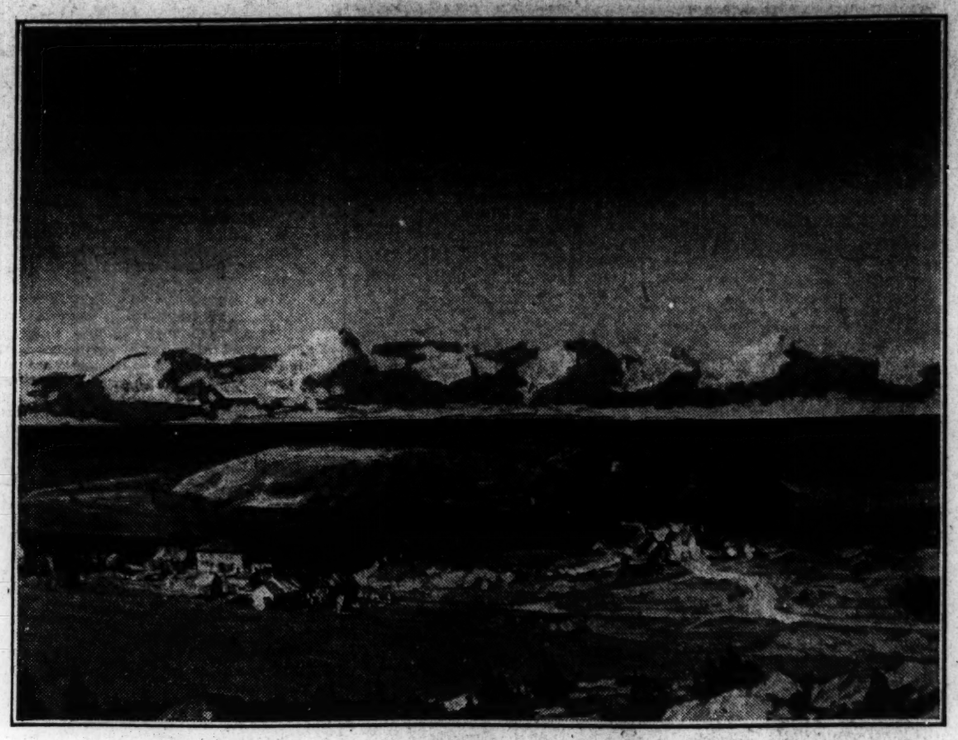
Dickens' interest in charity, as revealed in this correspondence, was by no means superficial. At Miss Coutts' request he spent whole days investigating the ragged schools in which she was interested; he wrote her long letters recommending reforms that should be made before she granted large moneys to them. Later, she proposed to establish, and did found, a home for women. Dickens gave much time to assisting her in this project. Even from Switzerland, when he was in the spasms, as he called it, of writing Dombey, he wrote her a 14-page letter urging upon her rules for its governance. Later, he found a building to house it. He continued his work on behalf of general and particular causes of charity, with the utmost devotion, throughout the period covered by this correspondence.

Hard work and exclusion of other interests and activities while at it, direct approach to the emotional susceptibilities of his audience and a frank joy in its response to his books—these are his "æsthetic" as expressed in his letters to Miss Coutts.

Among her other benefices, Dickens' correspondent suggested that she help to send his favorite son, Charles, to Eton. Many of the letters are devoted to this project, which he accepted, and its consequences. His fondness for the boy is expressed in many delightful passages. Other subjects just as intimate are touched on in the long range of this intimate exchange—the Shakespeare committee, his appeal on behalf of Henry Goldsmith, brother of the poet; the starting of Household Words; his purchase of Gad's Hill Place; his public readings.

From this survey it will be seen what an exceptional addition to Dickensiana has come to the hands of the American collector, direct from the heirs of the woman who made it possible. Mr. Barrett intends, some time in the distant future, to publish the entire collection.

Maurice Ravel



"Monhegan Island," by Rockwell Kent, in Los Angeles Summer Show

Maurice Ravel Revisits London for First Time Since Before War

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

London, July 21

Special Correspondence

IT WAS nearly 10 years since Maurice Ravel had visited London as the guest of the Société des Concerts Français and the Classical Concerts Society. In the meantime the rude service he had been obliged to render during the war, more especially at the time of the battle of Verdun, had interrupted his creative work. Today, however, the composer of the Rapsodie Espagnole has resumed an artistic activity which has yielded two masterpieces: La Valse and the Sonata for Violin and Violoncello.

Although he did not come to London to give concerts, it was no sooner known that his visit was due than the wish took form to hear him and to have some of his works performed in his presence. The present writer, whom an intimate friendship has linked to the composer for more than 20 years, had soon organized several private receptions and a public concert in his honor.

Of the four private receptions which celebrated Maurice Ravel's visit, the first deserves to be particularly mentioned, not only for its brilliance and for the distinction of those who were present, but for the fact that there was given the first performance in England of the Sonata for Violin and Violoncello, the composer's most recent work.

Younger Composers Present

This reception took place at the house of Mme. Alvar, a Swedish singer, who these last few years had interpreted a number of Ravel's songs in Scandinavia and in Spain, and whose guest the French composer was during his visit. The evening was made an occasion for most of the younger English composers, including Vaughan Williams, Eugene Goossens, Frank Bridge, Arthur Bliss, and others, to express their admiration for Maurice Ravel.

Miss Jelly d'Aranyi and Mr. Hans Kindler, who had been suggested by the composer, gave an admirable performance of the sonata, a work that testifies more than ever to the sublime art of this ardent and yet discreet personality. M. Maurice Ravel himself played a few of his pieces, and the opportune presence of M. Robert Casadesus revealed a performer whose name should be remembered, for it is that of one of the greatest pianists of tomorrow. He gave of Ravel's "Gaspard de la Nuit," and particularly of "Scarbo," the most powerful, the most sparkling, and at the same time the most enlightened performance it is possible to hear.

The enthusiasm of all present demanded a second performance of the sonata later in the evening, and Ravel consented to play the Suite Ma Mère l'Oye as a piano duet with Eugene Goossens. Dawn was not far from breaking when the gathering at last regretfully broke up.

Concert of First Order

A week later, Viscountess Rothermere lent her music room for a public concert devoted to works by Ravel. The composer himself played two of the Miroirs and the Sonatina, and conducted a performance of his Introduction and Allegro for harp, string quartet, flute, and clarinet. The Allied String Quartet, which took part in this work, gave moreover a perfect rendering of the quartet. Miss d'Aranyi and Mr. Kindler again played—for the first time in public—the sonata, while Mme. Alvar sang, with just the right feeling and perfect taste, four songs including "La Flute Enchantée," to which the great flute player, Louis Fleury, who happened to be in London, contributed the delicious obligato part. It was from beginning to end a concert of the very first order before a public that filled the room to such a degree that many people had to be turned away. The impatience of some music lovers was not appeased until it was announced that M. Maurice Ravel had accepted another invitation to London next spring, when he will conduct some of his works at Queen's Hall.

During his visit, M. Ravel made, in company of friends, excursions to Oxford, to Windsor and to Hampton Court, where he was delighted with the refined atmosphere of the time of Charles II and with the ingenuity of the little Dutch garden. One evening, in a very intimate assembly of seven or eight people, he could even be seen to play some of his piano music to the great delight of an admirable listener, the author of "The Nigger of the Narcissus" and "Nostromo"—Mr. Joseph Conrad.

New York Summer Show by National Arts Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—A summer exhibition of art is on view at the National Arts Club where the galleries are open to the public daily. The catalogue lists nearly 75 paintings and etchings which are all contributed by members of the club. Ernest Ipsen's portrait of Col. Arthur Lynch is the outstanding canvas of the show; it is painted with much freedom and a strong sense of characterization in features and pose. A second canvas by Mr. Ipsen is "Deep Water" showing a faintly glinting wake of moonlight in the trough of the open sea. Hayley Lever is less vigorous than usual in his sketches but makes amends in a series of etchings where the fishing boats of various seaports have been recorded with sure and sympathetic touch in their daily maneuvers.

Zella de Milhau likewise contributes a set of etchings with a sea flavor, ranging from Egypt to Long Island; her style is breezy and personal and the needle is apt under her hand in recording her impressions. Maud M. Mason has sent a bright colored painting of a bowl of zinnias, and from the easel of Henry R. Poore are two paintings in his atmospheric manner of cattle silhouetted against the sky. Anna M. Shell has caught the turbulence of "Summer Squalls," and her vigorous technique and dramatic color sense have much in common with the work of George Bellows. Charles R. Patterson has several canvases among which "Becalmed" is his finest. Charles Vezin and Edmund Greacen are both seen as painters of nature in her tender moods. Among the many others represented are F. Luis Mora, George T. Brewster, A. A. Weinman, Douglas Volk, A. G. Learned, Susan R. Knox and Henry W. Parton.

New York Theater Notes

Augustus Thomas, chairman of the Producing Managers Association, has declined the offer of a referendum vote on the Equity shop plan. The conditions were that the managers must accept the plan if the members of the Actors Equity Association should again vote for it. Mr. Thomas, in declining, says that such an action would not be representative of the interests of all concerned, no more equitable than some vote by the managers to which the actors would automatically have to acquiesce. Mr. Thomas proposes that he and Frank Gilmore, executive secretary of the Actors Equity Association, be granted full authority by their respective organizations to arrive at some agreement that would extend the present contract, which runs to June 1, 1924, between Equity and the producers. Mr. Thomas expressed himself as approving much that Equity stands for. The Equity members voted in favor of the Equity shop a year ago, 3398 to 115. The managers object to the Equity shop plan on the ground that it means practically a closed shop, since it is admitted rather generally that it is difficult to cast a play well today without using a member of Equity, and the use of one Equity member would automatically require an all-Equity company.

William Faversham will be seen in vaudeville in New York at the Palace next week in "A Marriage Has Been Arranged," by Sutro.

PHILATELIC OFFICERS NAMED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16—C. F. Heyerman of Detroit, Mich., was elected president of the American Philatelic Society, it was announced yesterday in the opening business session of the annual convention when the results of the mail balloting were made public. Mr. Heyerman succeeds Carroll Chase of Brooklyn, N. Y. Other officers chosen are: Vice-presidents, J. A. Harris, jr., W. W. Maclaren and A. F. Moses, all of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, H. A. Davis of Denver, Col.; treasurer, Howard Elliott of Winchendon, Mass.; international secretary, Eugene Klein of Philadelphia; directors, H. H. Phelps of Berkeley, Cal., and J. L. Chittenden of New York city. The convention is said to be the largest attended in the history of the society and will continue through Thursday.

Roger Bailey, of the class of 1919 at Cornell, was yesterday awarded the fifteenth annual Paris prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, New York. Mr. Bailey is entitled under the terms of the award to a two and one half years' course at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He receives in all $3000, payable quarterly while he is abroad.

Loan Exhibit at Los Angeles Museum

Los Angeles, Aug. 9

Special Correspondence

THERE is nothing more pleasant than a leisurely review of a summer loan exhibit. The leisureliness alone is worth a trip to any gallery, for the winter season in a large city is just one show after another; or rather just one show constantly overlapped and hurried by another.

In summer, too, there is no element of competition; no prizes, therefore no disappointed exhibitors. The pictures have been painted by artists who have achieved a certain merited reputation. They are, presumably, of the best these artists have produced; and so, added to leisureliness, is the pleasant assurance that one is absorbing the cream of numerous collections.

There are 48 pictures hanging on the walls of the Gallery of Fine Arts at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, and they will remain until well into September. Twenty of them have been loaned by the San Francisco Museum of Art, a half dozen are from the permanent collection of the Los Angeles Museum and the rest have been borrowed from private collections.

There are three periods represented, the first being that realistic style as developed by Marcke, Leloir, Lenbach and Piloty and covering the period between 1824 and 1899. We are given a good opportunity to study the ambitious subjects, the warm colors and the meticulous care in the matter of detail which was characteristic of the art of that time.

Gradually letting one down from the realists to the general sparkle of American contemporary artists are two or three canvases that have in their handling and composition the traditions of the former with something of the newer thought. Two large ones are by Arthur F. Mathews, one a historical subject, "The Discovery of San Francisco Bay," and the other a San Francisco coast landscape. Next to it is Jules Page's dramatic painting of "The Model," who stands forgotten, while the artist, earnestly studying the work of his hands, undergoes that pain of self-criticism known only to artists. It will either be a good picture—or it will not.

After this one we come to the present day. The world moves and changes and it is just as well to keep moving with it. Modern art is different from the old, but on the whole we are more in sympathy with it.

Of our very live and up-to-date artists represented are Robert Henri, with his vivid, but in this case, not too violent, "Portrait of Lillian," and there is also a "Landscape" and "Yacht Harbor," by Childe Hassam. Armin Hanson of San Francisco, in whom must be the heritage of vikings, so full are his pictures of the spirit of the sea, has a small shore scene and one landscape. The one Japanese artist, Sheyei Kotoku, has a brilliant group of sunlit buildings called "The Afternoon."

There is also one of Carl Oscar Borg's paintings of the southwest, always characteristic and good, "The Lone Rider"; a "Torso," by Arthur Carles; a very good and authentically valuable Indian subject, "Stringing the Bow," by the young Chicago artist, Martin Hennings; and a lovely blue and gold shore scene, "Carmel Coast," by Guy Rose.

We are also fortunate in being allowed to see Frederick Waugh's "East Coast, Dominica, B. W. I.," which was purchased by the council of the National Academy of Design at the annual exhibition, 1922, from the Henry W. Ranger fund.

Rockwell Kent has been called a prophet and a seer and a symbolist. Critics have no doubt read more into his pictures as they sometimes do in his books, than the artist or author ever dreamed of, but of a certainty there is such a power behind the brush of this artist that the most casual visitor feels an unusual strength in his picture of Monhegan Island, Maine. Each must read some message in it for his pictures are the kind that appeal not only to the senses, but to the intellect. One must feel in the deep, almost threatening blue of the sea as it seems to swirl around little Manana Island offshore, the frail looking habitations on the bluff and the line of cumuli across the horizon, the potential forces of nature above and around the sunlit village.

"The White Vase," by Hugh Breckenridge, a still life, is another memory to carry away. The peculiarity of this still life is that it is not still at all. It glows and vibrates and gleams with exquisite color chastened and subdued by the prim white vase into which has been placed a careless bunch of posies. This, too, appeals to the intellect—a rare thing in a still life, which, as a subject, has of late years practically lost all appeal.

From the collection of Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Harrison are paintings by Jerome Blum, F. C. Peyraud, Grace Ravlin, and Walter Ufer. Other artists represented and who are better known in Los Angeles are William Wendt, Orrin White, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, Arthur Cahill, Anne Bremer and Arthur Rozaire. J. A. S.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SCANDINAVIANS HAVE GOOD CREDIT RATING IN AMERICA

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark Easily Sell National Bonds in the United States

The action of the 6 per cent bonds of 1939 of Sweden in making a new high record on the New York Stock Exchange at 104½, is in sharp contrast to the recent action of the great majority of foreign issues, and draws attention particularly to the investment position of the bonds of Scandinavian countries as a group. All are selling close to their record highs.

Swedish Position Good

Sweden has sold only one issue of bonds in the United States, the $25,000,000 6s, 1939, offered in June, 1919, just on the eve of the sharp decline in bonds which culminated two years later and carried the Sweden 6s from the offering price of 99½ to a low of 76½ in the following year. Sweden deservedly enjoys a very high credit rating. She has always observed her obligations, has kept her budget balanced, has avoided inflating her currency. The Swedish debt per capita is about $76, unusually low for a highly civilized country. Her population bears a high reputation for industry, thrift, and intelligence. These are the fundamentals. Sweden 6s are non-callable to 1929, then at 102. It is not strange in view of their strong position that they should sell around 104, or a 5% per cent basis.

The other Scandinavian countries are only less favorably situated than Sweden. American loans to Norway have been floated four times, a $5,000,000 government loan in 1916, the issue of $20,000,000 8s, 1940 and two smaller municipal loans. Norway's per capita debt is somewhat higher than that of Sweden, about $110, but she too has prudently avoided extravagance and inflation and is entitled to very high credit rating.

Danes Conservative

Denmark has resorted to the United States for loans even more freely than Norway. She has likewise borrowed four times but in larger amounts. Like the other two countries, however, she has handled her finances conservatively and now has a debt of less than $100 per capita. Denmark from the investor's standpoint is almost identical with Norway and Sweden.

In addition to the dollar loans considerable amounts of internal currency bonds of the three countries have been imported into the United States. This is particularly the case with Norway, whose currency is still quoted at a 35 per cent discount despite an apparently ample gold reserve. The Swedish crown is practically at par while the Danish crown is only slightly depreciated.

Market Features

The market for the leading Scandinavian bonds depends largely upon their redemption features. This factor probably largely accounts for the five-point spread between Denmark and Sweden 6s. The following table gives the amount of each principal issue, the date from and price at which it is callable, the low and high record prices to date, current price and yield at current price:

Amount	Bond	Callable From	Callable At	Current Price	Current Yield
$30,000,000	Denmark 6s, 1942	1- 1-23	105	99	6.09%
25,000,000	Denmark 8s, 1945	10-15-25	110	110½	7.07
14,500,000	Dan Mun 8s, 1946	*2- 1-21	107½	110	7.13
15,000,000	Copenhagen 5½s, '44	†- 1-25	100	92	6.17
18,750,000	Norway 8s, 1940	10- 1-25	110	111	6.92
25,000,000	Sweden 6s, 1939	6-15-29	102	104½	5.60

*For sinking fund from 2-1-26, †1-20th of issue to be called by lot each year.

MISSOURI ROAD IS DOING WELL

Year's Earnings Outlook Is for $8 a Share on Common

Based on the showing made in the first half of the year, and allowing for seasonal variations, Missouri, Kansas & Texas road is expected to earn this year about $8 a share on the 783,115 shares of no par common outstanding.

Gross earnings in the six months ended June was $25,391,000, or about $5,000,000 less than was reported in the corresponding period of 1921. By reason of the fact that operating expenses have been reduced considerably, the road was able to show net profits of $5,335,000 after taxes and rents in the first half of the year, as contrasted with $2,665,000 in the first six months of 1921. In other words, the road's net operating profits are a bit more than twice what they were in the six months ended June, 1921, even with gross reduced $5,000,000.

In a 10-year period Missouri, Kansas & Texas has averaged 33.78 per cent of net in the first half of the year. That is, the latter half of 1922 should show about two-thirds of the year's net, or $10,670,000, making $16,000,000 shares of no par value outstanding.

Fixed charges approximate $9,500,000, of which $7,800,000 is bond interest and $1,715,000 covers the dividend requirement of $7 a share on the $24,500,000 preferred stock outstanding under the reorganization plan. This would leave approximately $6,500,000 available for the common stock, or $8.30 a share on the 783,115 shares of no par value outstanding.

Between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of all the freight carried by the road is products of agriculture, and products of mines average to show 37 per cent, the two items together averaging 58 per cent of all freight carried in a seven-year period. Big crops this year will doubtless mean one-fourth of all the freight carried by Missouri, Kansas & Texas in 1922 will be products of agriculture.

BIG INCREASE IN COPPER EXPORTS LAST FISCAL YEAR

Copper exports for the fiscal year ended June 30 were 50 per cent more than the previous year—677,487,373 pounds, compared with 458,027,070. In dollars the total was $88,782,115, compared with $73,061,698 last year.

More than one-third of the copper was consigned to Germany, to say nothing of the additional amounts that found their way to that country through Holland. Direct shipments to Germany were 238,330,722, compared with 136,495,309 pounds the previous year.

Reflecting the huge quantities of second-hand brass and war matériel offered for sale abroad is the falling off in quantities sent to Great Britain, to which point American copper exports were down to 38,935,769 pounds, compared with 91,207,030 pounds the year before.

Because of the greater activities of the American-owned copper mines in Chile there was almost as much copper imported into the United States as a year ago, receipts being 274,181,835 pounds, compared with 289,472,659 pounds.

MONTANA'S WHEAT YIELD ALMOST UP TO RECORD YEAR

Montana's wheat yield this year will be 40,330,000 bushels, within less than 1,000,000 bushels of the record crop of 1915, according to figures issued by F. W. Beier, Jr., agricultural statistician of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, co-operating with the State Department of Agriculture and the extension service of the Montana State College.

The winter wheat crop is figured at 5,100,000 bushels, an estimate of 17 bushels per acre with an acreage of 300,000. Spring wheat is estimated at 35,230,000, an average yield of 18.4 bushels to the acre, with an acreage in the State of 1,915,000.

The corn crop of the State for this year is forecast by Mr. Beier at 6,055,000 bushels, as compared with 2,560,000 bushels last year and 226,000 bushels in 1920. The oats crop is estimated at 17,774,000 bushels, as compared with 10,787,000 bushels last year and an average of 14,856,000 bushels in the period of 1916-1920. The barley crop, it is estimated, will be 1,670,000 bushels as compared with 1,200,000 bushels last year and 1,058,000 bushels in 1920. Flax will, it is estimated in the figures announced today, yield 1,642,000 bushels as compared with 1,125,000 bushels last year and 1,058,000 bushels in 1920.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILROAD BONDS

TOKYO, Aug. 1—The directors of the South Manchuria Railroad, which is owned by Japanese interests, have voted a 20,000,000 yen, three-year, 7 per cent, refunding loan. The underwriters are the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Chosi Bank of Korea, the Bank of Formosa, the Specie Bank of Yokohama, Mitsui & Mitsubishi.

The bonds are offered at 98.50 per 100 yen.

MIDWEST UTILITIES COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The Midwest Utilities Company reports for the first six months of 1922: Gross earnings $13,437,634, increase 11.1 per cent; net $4,213,563, increase 22.8 per cent. For 12 months: Gross $26,536,514, increase 9.1 per cent; net $8,168,391, increase 29.5 per cent.

BANK OF ROME PROFITS FOR 1921 ARE 13,586,086 LIRE

MADRID, Aug. 7 (By Mail)—The Bank of Rome, which holds an important position in Spain among foreign banking enterprises, shows 1921 profits of 13,586,086 lire. Distribution was made as follows, in lire: Secondary reserve 3,400,000, reserve 509,303, for board of directors 305,582, personnel 305,582, board of directors' fund 101,861; total 4,622,328.

Adding the balance, 8,963,740 lire, to the sum brought forward from the previous year, 126,663, there remains a total of 9,090,403, enabling payment of dividend of six lire a share, not tax free. Distribution of 9,000,000 lire left a balance to carry forward of 90,403.

The statement for 1921 balances at 5,783,000,000 lire. Among other items, cash account showed 245,000,000, securities 843,000,000, real estate 130,000,000, securities held in safe deposits 708,000,000, bills to collect 68,000,000, investments 86,000,000, bills receivable 1,553,000,000 due by banks 1,717,000,000, capital and reserves 170,000,000, current accounts and savings deposits 751,000,000, drafts in circulation 172,000,000, bills payable 2,246,000,000.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT HARVESTING STARTS; CROPS ARE LARGE

CALGARY, Aug. 15—The harvesting of wheat is general in Alberta, and if favorable conditions continue, losses will be the lightest ever known.

Returning from the eastern section of the Province, J. M. Cameron, general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, reports the crop from the western part of the Saskatchewan and in the Empress subdivision and on the main line, as very satisfactory. From Medicine Hat west it will be good and in the majority of other parts of that section there will be a good average crop.

So far as the north is concerned, the recent rains will help fill the grain. Generally speaking, grain men who are in close touch with the situation consider the Government's crop estimate to be conservative.

Photograph by Keystone View

Forrest F. Dryden

FORREST F. DRYDEN, whose resignation from the presidency of the Prudential Insurance Company takes effect Sept. 1, is a native of Bedford, O. He was educated at the Newark Academy, and later at Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass.

At the time when a great many young men, especially rich men's sons, are matriculating at some college, young Dryden decided he would follow in the footsteps of his father, who had founded the Prudential, so in 1882 he entered the business world.

Beginning as a clerk in his father's offices, Forrest Dryden advanced by dint of hard work to the office of inspector, then field superintendent, secretary, and finally took his place on the board of directors as third vice-president of the company. He became vice-president and succeeded his father as president in 1912.

Among the directorates held by Mr. Dryden, in addition to the Prudential, are the National Bank of Commerce, the United States Casualty Company, the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

USE OF LEATHER IN GERMANY IS HAVING A BOOM

Footwear Demand Brisk, Although Hide Market Dull—Exports Have Improved

BERLIN, Aug. 3 (Special)—People are wondering whether the "boom" in Germany's leather trade is drawing to a close. The brisk trade which was a feature of the leather industry during the last few months, has been succeeded by dullness. Purchasers doubting the stability of the leather market withhold orders. Apparently this is the sole cause for the slackness. The leather consumption in all lines, however, is still large.

In the shoe industry business is brisk. The exports of high-grade goods are fairly large. The demand for first-class goods for inland trade is large, whereas coarser goods are quiet. Handmade ware has also a ready sale, although factory goods are more in demand because of the prohibitive price of the handmade ware.

Leather manufacture, the making of bags and suitcases, has had a brisk trade. Wholesale and retail trade was good until the change in the hide market affected it, purchasers restricting themselves to the barest necessities in anticipation of lower prices. Exporting of all kinds of leather goods has improved. The brisk trade resulting from the Frankfurt Fair was continued in all the chief places of production, foreigners being the best buyers. The success of the manufacturer in being able to satisfy the most fastidious tastes has considerably increased his sale. Traveling articles are in fair demand, though substitutes frequently replace leather, prices for leather portmanteaux and bags being too expensive for the general buyer.

In the leather strap industry and in the technical factory requisites the demand has been so great that the manufacturers were constant buyers in the leather market. Every grade of leather strap has had a steady sale, especially for export. The ever-increasing demand of farmers and smallholders for leather straps is remarkable, and is due to the fact that they have installed modern machines of every description.

The manufacture of sport articles has greatly advanced, sport now being regarded in Germany as a branch of education.

The manufacture of articles of wear in leather has also taken a spurt. Formerly leather clothes were only worn by those whose professions demanded them. Leather jackets, waistcoats, breeches are all the mode. Sheepskin, calf, doeskin and kid are used in vast quantities. For motoring more serviceable coats of calf, partly of cowhide, are preferred. Leather is also favored as a trimming for ladies' outdoor garments.

Quite a new industry is that of leather hats for ladies. Dyeing and dressing, especially of fine leathers, has so improved as to offer to milliners a material which, without much labor, can be turned into a "creation."

For applied art, leather is also used with success. There are fine specimens of leather cushions and bookcovers in the market. The market for leather being manifold, the present stagnation in shoe leather and coarse goods trade is not so much felt. Export, however, is threatened, because of the high prices prevailing. Raw hides always keep pace with the world market price, large quantities coming from abroad. The increase in wages and the price of chemicals also, likewise add to the prices. The chances the low rate of exchange offered to the German exporter, have gone; most articles now stand at the world market price, thus making uncertain Germany's export trade.

In the interest of the continuance of Germany's leather export, the leather manufacturers have approached the Ministry of Commerce with the object of abolishing the export tax. Another difficulty is the insufficiency of capital. The banks, which hitherto showed confidence in the leather industry, hesitate to grant further credits. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that few leather factories have changed their form of business, whereas in other trades, amalgamations to procure capital are very frequent. The leather industry borrows and lends to a large extent. Credits are much demanded by the boot industry so that great losses must be expected when a change in business sets in.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Wilson, Hooker & Co., Boston)

	Bid	Ask
*American Glue com	100	102
do pf	128	130
*Arlington Mills	103	107
Bates Mfg.	258	263
*Berkshire Cotton Mfg, Co	238	242
*Boston Woven Hose & Rub pf	97	100
Columbia Nat Life Ins	118	122
*Cornell Mills	215	225
*Dartmouth Mfg com	275	..
do pf	82	88
*Douglas Shoe pf	92½	94¾
Draper Corp	153	158
*Esmond Mills pf	96	..
*Farr Alpaca Co	148	152
*Fisk Rubber 1st pf	55	61
Fairhaven Mills com	145	155
*Flint Mills	210	217
Great Falls Mfg Co	..	80
*Greenfield Tap & Die pf	88	89
*Greylock Mills	225	..
*Hedwood Wakefield pf	102½	105
*Hood Rubber pf	91½	101
*Lawrence Gas Co	110	115
Library Bureau pf	101	104
*Ludlow Mfg Association	136	141
*Mass Cotton Mills	152	156
*Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	238	243
*Nonquitt Spinning Co	92	96
*Pacific Mills	161	163
Pepperell Mfg	170	176
*Plymouth Cordage	172	175
*Quissett Mill com	258	268
Regal Shoe pf	46	51
*Sagamore Mfg Co	325	..
Sharpe Mfg com	115	118
*Union Twist Drill pf	80	85
U S Bobbin & Shuttle com	115	120
do pf	100	104
U S Envelope com	135	146
do pf	109	111
*Walter Baker & Co Ltd	123	125
*Wamsutta Mills	129	..
*Whitman Mills	198	205
*West Point Mfg com	110	125
Yale & Towne Mfg com	290	315

*Tax exempt.

TERMINAL TRAFFIC A BIT LESS

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—The average daily car receipts for Chicago terminals for week ended Aug. 12 were 10,751, compared with 11,236 a year ago. Deliveries averaged 11,214, compared with 11,751 in the similar period of 1921.

BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, Aug. 16—British revenue receipts in the week of Aug. 12 amounted to £13,722,000; expenditures £7,647,720. The total floating debt is £892,660,500.

HOLLAND BANKING POSITION SOUND DESPITE LOSSES

Large Banks Have Built Up Big Reserves—Paper Circulation Decreasing

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5—Although Holland made large profits during the war because of her favored position as a neutral country, disastrous foreign investments have deprived her of a large part of her gains. D. Keesing, financial editor of the Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, estimates the total war profits of Dutch nationals, exclusive of those made in the Dutch East Indies, at 2,560,000,000 guilders.

On the other side of the ledger, however, appear holdings of pre-war Russian securities totaling 1,000,000,000 guilders. The investments of Royal Dutch Petroleum Company in the Baku oil fields are carried in the company's balance sheets at 50,000,000 guilders. No estimate of the amount of Russian war bonds held in Holland is available, but the amount is undoubtedly large. A considerable amount of Dutch money has also been sunk in Austrian, Hungarian, Turkish, and other foreign securities of problematical value.

Profit Despite Depression

Despite the losses sustained by Dutch banks during the recent trade depression, the banking position of Holland is sound, says Mr. Keesing. Large banks have built up reserves, which amount to from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of their capital. In the last financial year they have been increased out of profits. The last report of the Bank of the Netherlands shows a decrease in paper circulation of 56,000,000 guilders during the year. The bank rate has been unchanged since 1920 at 4½ per cent.

Holland, like every other European country, has had her difficulties with fluctuating exchanges. Between 1914 and 1920, according to the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, the dollar fluctuated between 20 per cent below and 35 per cent above its normal value. During periods when the dollar was below par, causing a reduced return in guilders on American investments, the Netherlands bank came to the assistance of owners of such securities by arranging to advance to them interest and dividends against special "ear-marked" gold deposits in American banks. This system obviated the transfer of dollars, and the further unsettlement of exchange.

Borrows in New York

When the dollar rose above par, the situation was reversed. Guilder exchange in New York was strengthened by two loans in that market. The first of these was to Holland's East Indian colony, amounting to 100,000,000 guilders. It was floated in New York between January and April, 1922. Holland borrowed 75,000,000 guilders for her own use in April, 1922.

The proceeds of the East Indian loan have not been withdrawn, but deposited to the credit of the colony in New York banks, to be drawn down gradually as the money is spent. This plan was adopted to prevent fluctuation in exchange.

The Bank of the Netherlands has continued to ship gold to America, despite protests of Dutch exporters. However, as a compromise measure, profits derived from such operations have been placed in a special reserve destined to cover losses from transactions undertaken for public benefit and necessitated by public emergency. In the last fiscal year, 1,600,000 guilders was so set aside.

UNION NATURAL GAS HAS GOOD PROFITS

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—The report of the Union National Gas Corporation and its affiliated companies shows a gross profit of $4,392,756 for the six months ended June 30, 1922. The net after taxes amounted to $1,269,630 and the balance after charges of $1,462,558, was equivalent to 14.8 per cent on the $9,840,000 stock before depreciation.

The condensed balance sheet as of June 30, 1922, follows:

Assets: The plant investment, $35,293,998; securities, $4,963,250; cash $697,713; accounts receivable, $996,173; material and supplies, $765,385; prepaid insurance, $153,082; deferred charges, $96,189; total assets, $42,965,794.

Liabilities: Capital stock, $9,840,000; bonds, $914,000; notes payable, $200,000; accounts payable, $304,064; accrued interest and taxes, $392,576; depreciation reserves, $11,058,278; surplus, $12,048,305; other liabilities, $7,916,909; total liabilities, $42,965,794.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Special)—In another ruling under the anti-dumping regulations, the Division of Customs, Treasury Department, finds that sole leather, imported from Ontario, Can., is being dumped upon the American market. Accordingly, a special dumping duty now attaches to all importations of this class of merchandise at any port of entry throughout the United States.

Imported sheepskins, cleaned and scraped, used in the manufacture of drum heads and lamp shades, were the subject of a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers sustaining a protest of Garo Keshishian & Co. Duty was imposed on these sheepskins at the rate of 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 of the tariff act of 1913. The board concludes that free entry should have been allowed under paragraph 568.

Models of women's wearing apparel, entered by Anna McNally under a six months' bond for exportation as provided for in subsection 4 of paragraph J of section IV of the act of 1913, are held properly entitled to free entry in another opinion by the customs board. The collector erred in imposing duty on these models, Judge Hay points out.

In a decision sustaining protests of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., of Honolulu, imported joss sticks are held duty free under paragraph 521, act of 1913. The collector's assessment at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 385 is accordingly reversed.

JULY OIL EXPORTS FROM MEXICO GAIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Considerable changes occurred in the exports of oil from Mexico during July, due to decreased production in the Toteca and Chinconcillo pools, following salt water intrusion.

The Mexican Petroleum Company, however, showed an increase of 318,799 barrels as compared with June, its total exports for July of 3,514,655 barrels having been the largest for any month, with the exception of January, 1922, and October, 1921. The company's July production of 4,342,000 barrels compared with 4,063,409 in June, having been helped by the opening of the Cerro Azul No. 4 and Cerro Viejo wells.

Figures representing exports of the largest four companies in July, compared with June, follow (in barrels):

	July	Increase
Mex Pete	3,514,654	318,799
Mex Seaboard	1,853,591	406,239
Mexican Gulf	1,670,570	514,376
La Corona (Roy Dutch)	1,426,169	*392,412
S O of N J	1,077,360	*454,193

*Decrease.

AGGREGATE RAIL EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Earnings reports of 186 Class I roads and 15 switching and terminal companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission show these changes:

	1922	Increase
June gross	$473,785,294	$13,200,004
Net oper inc	76,594,006	25,526,891
Six mos gross	2,611,125,035	*65,056,235
Net oper inc	349,092,945	203,607,926

*Decrease.

LIVING COSTS IN BRITAIN RISING

Now 84 Per Cent Above Pre-War Figure—Coal Prices Up

LONDON, Aug. 7 (By Mail)—The retail cost of living figure issued by the ministry of labor for July is four points above June and 84 per cent above July, 1914. The advance reflects seasonal increases in potatoes, butter, and eggs. English beef and mutton have advanced at wholesale. Raw cotton, American fully middling, which dropped about 24 points, is recovering. Lead, spelter, tin, and jute are still rising.

Large orders of coal are coming from the United States, Canada, the West Indies, and Europe, with Germany buying freely despite the collapse of the mark. The demand from America has strengthened the Newcastle market and sellers are cheerfully advancing prices. The bookings for America from the northeast coast are considerably above 100,000 tons.

The Welsh steam coal market is much stronger even apart from American orders. Other buyers are showing more disposition to book up requirements. Prices all round are harder, especially for distant delivery.

The iron and steel trade is contending with the efforts by Continental manufacturers, assisted by the depreciation in francs, to secure the British market. English manufacturers have, in general, been able to meet foreign prices. Fresh American inquiries for pig iron are coming and orders aggregating about 20,000 tons have been placed.

Shipbuilding is slack. Costs do not induce the purchase of new tonnage. On the trial run of an Aberdeen liner it was said that she had cost at least three times what would have been required before the war and that the owners could but look on her as a doubtful investment.

Several firms have a fair amount of ship repairing in hand, Continental prices having increased considerably lately. The work of British repairing yards is above the present Continental standard.

Cotton is quiet and neither buyers nor sellers seem anxious for business. Small orders are coming from India and China; Egyptian inquiry is slow.

The feature of the freight markets is the substantial demand for the transportation of coal to America. Outward chartering generally is more active and the tendency firmer.

LARGEST POTATO CROP FOR MONTANA

The Montana potato crop for 1922 promises to be 7,056,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the State, according to F. W. Beier, Jr., agricultural statistician for the United States and state departments of agriculture. His figures are based on crop conditions on Aug. 1.

A month ago he put his estimate at 6,600,000 bushels, but favorable weather has increased the probability of a big yield. Last year's potato crop in Montana was 5,060,000 bushels and in 1920 it was 4,400,000.

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Preferred stock participates with common in all dividends up to 12%. Net earnings for first five months of 1922 are in excess of entire year's dividend requirements.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BULLISH TONE PERMEATES THE STOCK MARKET

Display of Strength Greatest for Several Weeks Under Heavy Buying

The upward movement in securities prices was continued at the opening of the New York Stock Exchange today, reflecting the improved industrial situation. An active inquiry for rail, public utility, oil, and steel shares resulted in advances of large fractions to 2 points. Chesapeake & Ohio gained a point, with slightly smaller advances being registered by St. Paul preferred, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, New York Central, and Great Northern preferred.

Steels moved into higher ground under the leadership of United States Steel and Crucible, each of which were up a point. Mexican Petroleum opened slightly higher but soon extended its gain to 2 points. New highs for the year were made by Columbia Gas, North American, and Allied Chemical. Studebaker was in good demand, rising 1½ points.

With few exceptons, early prices in the bond market today tended upward. Japanese first and second 4½s, with Cuba Republic 4½s of 1949, receded slightly, while Berne 8s and Danish Municipal 5s, Series B, were relatively better.

Railway mortgages were in fairly good demand. Long Island refunding 4s rising 2 points and Chicago & Alton 3½s advancing ¾, with slightly smaller gains being recorded by Seaboard Air Line Refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, and San Francisco income 6s, adjustment 6s and prior lien 4s, series A.

In the industrial list Bethlehem Steel Refunding 5s and Mexican Petroleum 8s were the strong spots.

Liberty issues held steady.

Bullish enthusiasm reached a high pitch in the late forenoon and was reflected in the most comprehensive buying in several weeks. Virtually all the popular shares made gains of 1 to 3 points. The bullish display in rails was led by Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern preferred and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, each of which established new peak prices for the year.

Oils hardened in response to a brisk demand for Standard Oils of New Jersey and California, which were up 3 and 2½ points, respectively. There was an active inquiry for public utility issues, especial buoyancy being shown by North American and Public Service of New Jersey, which climbed 2 points each. Other individual favorites were Virginia-Carolina Chemical preferred and National Lead, each of which advanced 2 points or more.

Call money opened at 3¼ per cent.

Weakness cropped out in individual quarters in the afternoon, which was disturbing to speculative sentiment. Mexican Seaboard and Marland oils, Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and Manhattan Shirt were depressed a point below yesterday's final figures.

Subsequently the representative shares again surged upward under the leadership of the equipments. Allied Chemical, Mallinson, National Lead, Kelly Springfield, American International and Vanadium Steel also made substantial progress.

Though prices receded in the final hour from the highs of the day, a firm tone was manifested and the closing was strong.

DIVIDENDS

Fairbanks Morse Company declared the regular quarterly $1.50 preferred dividend, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 26. This is the same amount declared three months ago.

American Window Glass Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 23.

Procter & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

Directors of New England Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 13.

St. Joseph Lead Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 9.

El Paso Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50 on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

William Carter Company declared the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 9.

Cuban-American Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 2.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Bagdad Silver	14	14	14
Boston & Montana	17	15	16
Bos Clk Ck	57	57	57
Boston Ely	89	89	89
Carib Synd	7	7	7
Chief Cons Min	.05	.05	.05
Crystal Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Daddy	.04½	.04	.04½
Eureka	34	32	32
Erupcion	3¾	3¾	3¾
Homa Oil	.03	.03	.03
Mutual	13	12	12
New Rilla Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Radio	4¼	4¼	4¼
Victoria Min	27	27	27
Verde	32	32	32

Sales 29,100 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
Oct.	20.64	20.94	20.57	20.70	20.56
Dec.	20.65	20.98	20.56	20.75	20.61
Jan.	20.53	20.72	20.43	20.60	20.47
March	20.52	20.81	20.47	20.62	20.50
May	20.38	20.68	20.38	20.55	20.35

Spots 20.95, up 10 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	20.26	20.54	20.20	20.36
Dec.	20.22	20.42	20.18	20.33
Jan.	20.22	20.42	20.13	20.17

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Au.16	Last Au.15
Adams Ex	78	78	78	78	78¾
Air Reduction	56	56	56	56	....
Ajax Rubber	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
Adv Rumley	22½	22½	22½	22½	....
Adv Rumley pf	56	56	56	56	55
Allis Chalm	53¾	54¼	53¾	54	53¾
Allied Chem	75¾	77¼	75¾	76¾	74¾
Am Chicle	9½	9½	9	9	9¼
Am Ag Chem	39½	40¼	39½	40¼	39¾
Am Ag Ch pf	68	68	67½	67½	65
Am Bk Nte Co	74	74	74	74	....
Am Bk Note pf	52	52	52	52	....
Am Brake Sh	71½	71½	71½	71½	....
Am Can	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	58¼
Am Can pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	....
Am Car F	173	173	173	173	171½
Am Cot Oil	28	28¾	27¾	27¾	28
Am Cot Oil pf	55	55½	55	55½	55¼
Am Hide & L	14¼	14½	14½	14½	14½
Am H & L pf	71¾	72½	71¾	72	72
Am Ice	111	111	111	111	110¾
Am Inter Corp	37	37¼	37	37¼	36¼
Am La France	13	13	13	13	13
Am Lin Oil	37	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Am Lin Oil pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56
Am Loco	119	119½	119	119	118¾
Am Loco pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	....
Am Metals	45¼	45	45	45	45½
Am Radiator	113¼	113¼	113	113	112¾
Am Saf Razor	7	7	6¾	6¾	7
Am Ship & Com	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
AmS Sec pf A	96	96	96	96	....
Am Sm & R	60½	61¾	60½	61¾	60¾
Am Smelt pf	98½	98¾	98½	98½	98¼
Am Steel Fdys	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	40¾
Am St F pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	....
Am Sugar	81¾	82½	81¾	82½	81¾
Am Tel & C	60	60	60	60	....
Am Tel & Tel	122¾	122⅞	122¾	122⅞	122½
Am W W & E	18¾	19½	18½	19	18¾
Am WW 6% pf	41¼	42	41	41	41½
Am Woolen	92¼	92¾	91½	92½	91¾
Am W Pap pf	33	33¼	32	32	31½
Am Zinc	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17
Am Zinc pf	46	46	46	46	....
Anaconda	53¾	54	53½	53¾	53¾
Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	....
Assoc Dry Gds	55½	55½	55	55	55
Asso D G 1st pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	....
Atchison	101¾	102¼	101¾	102¼	100¾
Atchison pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	92⅞
Atl Birm & A	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
Atl Co Line	112½	113¾	112½	113¾	112¾
Atl Fruit	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2½	2¾
Baldwin	123¾	124¼	123¼	123¾	123
Balt & Ohio	58	58	57⅝	57¾	57
Barnsdall A	31¼	31¼	31	31	31¾
Beth Steel B	79¾	80	79¼	79¾	79¾
Beth Steel 7%	97½	97½	97½	97½	....
Brit Em Stl	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	....
British E 2 pf	31¼	32	31¼	32	31¼
Bklyn Edison	116¾	116¾	116	116	117
B R T	25¼	25½	25	25	....
Burns Bros A	136½	136½	135⅛	135⅛	136
Burns Bros B	49	49¼	49	49¼	49
Butte & Sup	28½	29¾	28½	29¾	28¼
Caddo Cen Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Callahan Min	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
Cal Pack	82½	82½	82	82	81¾
Cal Petrol	59¼	60	59	59	58¾
Calif Pet pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	....
Can Pac	142¼	142⅞	142¼	142⅞	141¾
Case Thres Ma	43	43	42¾	42¾	42⅞
Cent Leather	41¼	41¼	40½	40¾	40⅞
Cent Leath pf	74	74¼	74	74¼	74
Cerro de Pasco	39	39½	39	39	38¾
Chandler Motor	59½	60¾	59½	60	58¾
Ches & Ohio	76¾	76⅞	76¼	76¼	75¾
Chic & Alton	11¾	12	11¾	12	....
C E Ill new	37	37	37	37	....
Chi & E I pf	56⅞	57	56¾	56⅞	55
Chi Gt West	8½	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
Chic & N W	87	87	86¼	86¼	85¾
Chic & N W pf	119	119	119	119	....
C M & St P	31¼	32	31¼	32	31¼
C M & St P pf	49	49¾	48	49	48¼
C R I & Pac	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	43½
C R I&P 6% pr	83¾	84	83¾	84	83¼
C R I & P 7% pf	97	97	97	97	....
Chile Copper	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¾	22
Chino Copper	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29¼
C C C & St L	79½	80¾	79¼	80¾	79
CCC & StL pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	....
Cluett Pea	55¼	56½	55¼	56½	....
Col Fuel	30	30	30	30	....
Col Gas	98	99½	98	99¼	97¾
Col Graph	3¾	4	3¾	4	3¾
Col Graph pf	13½	14	13½	14	13¾
Col South	49	49¼	49	49¼	....
Comp-Tab-Rec	68½	68½	68	68	67¼
Cont Can	79	79	78¾	78¾	78
Con Distrib	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Consol Gas	122	122¾	122	122½	121
Consol Textile	10	10	10	10	10¾
Cont Insurance	91	91	91	91	[illegible]
Corn Products	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	113¾
Cosden Co	44	44½	43¾	43¾	43½
Crucible	93¾	95	93¾	93¾	93
Crucible pf	93½	93½	92½	92½	....
Cuba Cane	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
Cuba C S pf	38¾	39¼	38	38	38¼
Cuban Am Sug	26½	26¾	25¾	25¾	26½
Davison Chem	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	48
Del & Hud	127	127	127	127	125
Del Lac & W	132	132	131	131½	133
Detroit Edison	110¾	111	110¾	111	....
Dome Mines	34	34¾	33¾	34¾	33¼
Dupont deb	82½	82½	82½	82½	82¼
East Kodak	76½	76¾	76½	76¾	76¼
Elec Sto Bt	48	48½	48	48½	47½
Elk Horn Coal	19	19½	19	19½	20¾
End Johnson	84	84	84	84	....
End Johnson pf	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	....
Erie	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17¾
Erie 1st pf	26¼	26⅞	25¼	26¼	25¾
Erie 2d pf	19	19½	19	19	18[illegible]
Fairbanks	16	16	16	16	....
Famous Play	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¼	87¼
Fam Play pf	93½	96¼	93½	96¼	96¾
Fed M & S pf	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54
Fiske Rubber	13	13½	12⅞	13¼	12⅛
Freeport Texas	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21
Gen Am tk Car	62	62	62	62	....
Gen Asphalt	65⅝	66⅝	63¼	63⅞	65⅜
Gen Asphalt pf	99	99	99	99	....
Gen Electric	179	179	179	179	178
Gen Motor	13	13¼	13	13	13
Gen Motor pf	81	81	81	81	81
Gen Motor 6%d	81	81	81	81	....
Goodrich	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	35¾
Granby	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
Gray & Davis	13⅞	15¼	13⅞	15	14
Great Nor pf	88¾	89¾	88¾	89¼	88¾
Great Nor Ore	40	41½	40	40¾	40
Guantanamo S	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12¼
Gulf Steel	83¼	84	83	83	83
Hartman Corp	86	86	85¾	85¾	85⅞
Hendee Mfg	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	....
Homestake	70	70	70	70	....
Houston Oil	75¼	76	75¼	76	75
Hudson Mot	20¼	20½	20¾	20⅞	20¼
Hupp Motor	17½	17½	17¾	17½	17¼
Hydraulic Stl	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Illinois Cent	108½	109¾	108½	109	108½
Ill Cent pf A	112	112	112	112	111½
Indiahoma Ref	3¾	¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
Indian Ref	9	9	9	9	....
Inspiration	40⅞	41	40½	41	41¼
Interboro Cons	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾
Interboro C pf	4¾	4¾	4	4	4¾
Inter Agr C	10	10	9½	9½	9½
Int Ag Corp pf	39½	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¼
Int Comb Eng	23½	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23½
Inter Harv Co	114	114	113	113	114
Inter M Marine	15	15¾	15	15¾	14¾
Inter M M pf	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66¼	65¼
Inter Nickel	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Inter Paper	58	59¾	57⅞	59¼	57¾
Inter Pa pf sta	74	74	74	74	74
Invincible Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Iron Products	32	32	32	32	....
Island O & Tr	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Kan City So	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	26
Kan City So pf	58	58	58	58	56¾
Kan & Gulf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Kayser J	46	46	45½	45½	46
Kelly Spring	44¾	45¼	44¼	45¼	44¾
Kennecott	36	36½	36	36½	35¾
Keystone Tire	8¼	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
Lack Steel	79¾	80½	79¾	80	79
Laclede Gas	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	....
Lake E & W pf	66	66	66	66	....
Lehigh Valley	65¾	66¼	65¾	66¼	65¾
Lima Loco	54¼	54¾	54½	54¾	54
Lima Loco pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	112¾
Lima Loco rts	5¾	5¾	4¾	5¼	4¾
Loew's Inc	17¼	17¼	17	17	17
Loft Inc	12[illegible]	12	12	12	12
Louis & Nash	132	132¼	132	132¼	131
Mack Truck	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	56¾
Mallinson	35	36¾	35	36	35
Man Elv Gtd	47	47¼	46½	46¾	46¼
Manhattan ctf	46¼	47½	46¼	47½	....
Man Shirt Co	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	....
Mkt St Ry	8	8	8	8	....
Mkt St Ry pr pf	64¾	64¾	63¾	64	....
Marland Oil	37	37¼	36	36	37
Math Alkali	46	46¾	46	46¼	46¾
Max Mot A	59¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	59¾
Max Mot B	19¾	20	19½	20	19½
May Dept Strs	127	127	127	127	126¾
McIntyre Por	18¾	19¼	18	19	18¾
Mex Petrol	173¾	175¼	173¾	173¼	173¾
Mex Seaboard	20¾	21¼	19¾	20¾	21
Mex Sea B ctf	18¼	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
Miami	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	29¼
Mich Cent	215	215	215	215	....
Mid States Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
Midvale	35	35¾	35	35¾	35
Minn & St L	11	11½	11	11½	....
M K & T	12	12	12	12	....
M K & T w i	18¼	18¾	17¼	18	18¼
M K & T pf w i	43	43¾	42½	42¾	43
MK&T 3 war	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	....
Mo Pacific	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22½	23
Mo Pacific pf	57	57½	57	57⅜	57¼
Mont Power	72¼	72¼	71¼	71¾	71
Mont-Ward	24¾	24½	23¼	24¼	24¼
Mother Lode	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾	10¾
Nat Biscuit	152	152	152	152	....
Nat Clo & S	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¼
Nat En & St	58¾	58¼	57	58¾	57¾
Nat En & St pf	91	94	94	91	....
Nat Lead	101	103½	101	103½	99¾
Nevada-Cons	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
N Ry Mex 2 pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	....
N O T & Mex	69¾	71½	69¾	71½	69¾
N Y Central	98	98½	98	98	97½
N Y C & StL	84	84½	84	84½	83
NYC&SL 1 pf	96	96	96	96	....
NYC&SL 2 pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½
N Y Dock	36½	37	36½	37	....
N Y N H & H	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
N Y O & W	27	27	27	27	27
Norf & West	116¾	117¼	116¾	117¼	115¼
North America	79	79	78	78	77
North Amer pf	45	45½	44¾	44¾	44¾
North Am rts A	17¾	17¾	17	17¾	16¾
Northern Pac	82	82¾	82	82¾	81½
Ohio B & B	6½	6½	6½	6½	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Orpheum Cir	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
Otis Elevator	142½	148½	142½	147½	141½
Otis Steel	11	11	11	11	11
Pac Dev Co	6¾	7	6¾	7	....
Pac Gas & El	74¼	74⅞	74¼	74⅞	74
Pacific Oil	54¾	56	54½	55¾	54¼
Panhandle P&R	6½	6½	6½	6½	7
Pan-Am Petrol	76	76½	75½	75¾	75¼
Pan-Am Pet B	71	71¾	71	71	70¾
Parish & Bing	11	11¼	11	11¼	10½
Pennsylvania	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	45¾
Penn Seaboard	7¼	7¼	7	[illegible]	7¼
Peoples Gas	91	91	91	91	90½
Pere Marquette	39	39	38¾	38¾	37¾
Phila Co	40¾	41¾	40¾	41¾	40¾
Phillips J pf	90	90	90	90	....
Phillips Pet	44¾	46¼	44½	46¾	43
Pierce-Arrow	12¾	13	12½	12½	11¾
Pierce-Ar pf	33	33½	32½	32½	29
Pierce Oil	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Piggly Wiggly	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	....
Pitts Coal	67½	68	67½	68	67
Pitts coal pf	97	97	97	97	....
Pitts & W Va	40¼	41	40¼	40¼	39½
Pond Crk Cl	22½	22¾	22	22	22¾
Postum Cer	87½	90	87½	89¾	87½
Pr Steel Car	81	81	81	81	....
Prod & Ref	38	38½	38	38¾	38
Pub Ser Corp	89½	92	89½	91¾	88¾
Pullman Co	121¾	123	121½	122½	121½
Punta Sugar	50	50	49½	50	50
Pure Oil	29¼	29½	28½	29¼	29
R R Secur	68½	68½	68½	68½	....
Ry Stl Spring	109	109	109	109	....
Ray Consol	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Reading	76¼	77¾	76¼	76¾	76¼
Remington Typ	35¾	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
Replogle Steel	32¼	33	32¼	32¾	32
Rep I & Steel	73¾	74¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Republic Motor	3¾	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
Reynolds Spr	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	26½
Royal Dutch	53¾	54½	53½	54	53¾
St Joseph Lead	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	....
St L S F	31¼	31¾	31	31¾	31
St L & S W	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
St L & S W pf	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Santa Cec S	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Saxon Motors	3½	3½	3½	3½	....
Seab A L	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
Seab A L pf	11½	12	11½	12	11½
Sears-Roebuck	90¾	91½	89½	90	90¾
Seneca Cop	11½	11½	11¾	11¾	11½
Shatt Ariz Cop	8½	9	8½	9	8½
Shell Trans	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	....
Sinclair	30½	31¾	30½	31¾	30½
Skelley Oil	10½	10½	9½	10½	9½
Sou Pacific	92½	92½	92½	92½	91½
So P R Sug	52½	54½	52½	52½	52
Southern Ry	26¼	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾
South Ry pf	61½	61½	61½	61½	61¼
Spicer Mfg	20¼	20¼	20	20	20½
Stand Mill	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	....
Stand Mill pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	....
Stand Oil Cal	106½	108¾	106½	107½	106¾
S O of N J	180	182	180	180	179
S O of N J pf	117¼	117¾	117½	117¼	117¾
Steel & Tube pf	82	82	82	82	....
Sterling Prod	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½
Stewart & Warn	43¾	43½	43¾	43½	42¾
StrombergCarb	48	49	48	49	47½
Studebaker	125¾	126½	125¼	126½	124½
Submarine Boat	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Superior Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Sweets Co	2¾	2½	2½	2¾	2½
Tenn Copper	10¾	10½	10¼	10¾	10½
Texas Co	46¾	47	46¾	46½	46½
Tex Gulf Sulp	49¾	51	49¾	50¾	49¾
Tex Pac C & O	24¾	24¾	24½	24¾	24¼
Tex & Pac	32	32¾	32	32¾	31¾
Third Ave	22¼	22¾	22¼	22¼	....
T S L & W	52½	53	52½	52½	52
T St L & W pf	51	51½	51	51½	50
Transcont Oil	14	14½	14	14	13½
Un Bag & P	69½	70¾	69	70¼	69¾
Union Oil	21	21½	21	21½	20¾
Union Pac	146	147½	146	146	145½
Un Alloy Steel	37½	38	37½	38	37¾
Un Ry I Co	15	15	15	15	15
Un Ry I Co pf	30½	30½	30	30	30½
US C I P	33¼	34¾	33¼	34¼	33½
U S R & Imp	74	74¼	73	73	73½
U S Rubber	57¼	58¾	57¼	58	57¾
U S Rub 1st pf	105	105	104¾	104¾	104
U S Sm & Ref	41	41	40	40	....
U S Sm & Ref pf	49	49	49	49	....
U S Steel	101¾	102¼	101¾	101⅞	101½
U S Steel pf	120	120¼	120	120¼	120
Utah Copper	65½	66	65½	65½	65¼
Utah Securities	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
Vanadium	49½	50¾	49½	50¾	48¾
Vir C Chem	29¼	31½	29¼	31½	28¾
Vir C Chem pf	68	69¾	68	68½	65
Vir I C & C pf	80	80	80	80	....
Vivaudou	12	12	12	12	11½
Wabash	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	13
Wabash pf A	34	34½	33¾	33¾	33¾
Weber & Heil	12¼	12½	12½	12½	12¼
Western Pac	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	18¾
W Pacific pf	60½	60¾	60½	60¾	....
West Elec pf	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¼	107¼
West Maryland	12	12½	12	12½	11½
W Mary 2 pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	20½
W Union Tel	110	110½	110	110½	110½
West Air B	94	94	94	94	....
Westinghouse	62½	62½	61½	62	61½
Wheel & L E	14	14¼	13¾	14¼	13¾
W & L E pf	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	25½
Wh Eagle Oil	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
White Motor	48	48¾	48	48¾	47¾
White Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Wickwr Spen	16	16	15	15	14¾
Willys-Ovrld	7	7	6½	6¾	7
Willys-Ovrld pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	40¾
Wis Cent	30¾	31	30¾	31	....
Woolworth pf	121	121	121	121	120½
W'ton P & M C	51	51	50½	50½	50
Wright Aero	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼

* Ex-dividend.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
October	11.71	11.72	11.50	11.69	11.63
December	11.45	11.59	11.45	11.59	11.63
January	11.56	11.58	11.38	11.55	11.47
March	11.42	11.55	11.39	11.52	11.43
May	11.30	11.45	11.30	11.45	11.32

Spots 12.27, up 7 points. Sales, 6000 bales. Tone at close steady.

begun the construction of an addition to its Sparrows Point plant. The extension will increase the open hearth capacity 500,000 tons and cost $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alas G M cv 6s A	9	9
Allegheny Valley gen 4s	94	94
Am Ag Chem 1st 5s	99	99
Am Ag Chem 1st 7½s	104½	104½
Am Cotton Oil 5s	89	89
Am Smelting 5s	95¼	95
Am Sugar 6s	103¾	103½
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s	93¼	93¼
Am Tel & Tel 5s	99¾	99¾
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s	115¾	115¾
Anton Jurgens M 6s	82½	81½
Armour 4½s	91¼	91¼
At & Charl A L 5s B	99¾	99½
A T & S F adj 4s stp '95	84	84
A T & S F cv 4s '60	102	102
A T & S F Tr Sh L 4s	98¼	98¼
A T & S F (Rky Mt) 4s	82¾	82¾
A T & S F adj 4s '95	85½	85¼
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s	84½	84½
A T & S F gen 4s '95	92½	92¼
Atl Coast Line 4s	91¼	91¼
Atl Coast L 4½s	90¼	90¼
Atl Fruit cv 7s	39—	39
Atl Knox & Cin 4s	88¼	87¼
Atl Refining d 6½s	103¾	103¼
Atl Refining d 5s	99	98
B & O 3½s '25	94¾	94¾
B & O 4s '58	85½	84¼
B & O cv 4½s '33	86¼	86¼
B & O 5s '25	89½	88½
B & O 6s '29	101½	101½
B & O Tol Cin 4s	70¾	70
B & O S W 3½s	93½	93
Barnsdall 8s A '31	103	103
Barnsdall 8s B '31	108	108
Bell Tel & Tel 7s	108½	108½
Beth Steel fd 5s	95	95
Beth Steel 5s '36	92½	92½
Beth Steel 6s	100¼	100¼
Bklyn Ed 5s '49	97	96½
Bklyn Ed 7s D	107¾	107¾
Bklyn R T 7s ct	82½	82¼
Bklyn Un Gas 1st 5s	99	99
Braden Copper 6s	99¾	99¾
Bush Term Bldg 5s	95½	93½
Canadian Nor d 6½s	111¼	111¼
Canadian Nor 7s	112½	112½
Canadian Pac d 4s	80¾	80¾
Canada So 5s	100¾	100¾
Caro Clinch & O 5s	90½	90½
Cent Leather 5s	98½	98½
Cent Pac 1st 4s	90¼	90¼
Cerro de Pasco cvt 8s	125	124¾
C & O cv 4½s	90¼	90
C & O cn 5s '39	103¼	103¾
C & O cv 5s	98	97¾
C B & Q gen 4s '58	90½	90
C B & Q 4s, Ill dv '49	91½	91¾
Chi G L & Coke 5s	96	95
C M & St P gm 4s '89	79½	79½
C M & StP d 4s	67½	67½
C M & St P 4s '25	84	83¾
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	73¼	72¾
C M & StP fd 4½s	67½	66
C M & St P cv 5s B	77½	77
Chi & Alt rf 3s	63	59
Chi & Alt 3½s	51½	51¼
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	83	83
Chic & Nwn 6½s	115	115
Chic Gr West 4s	59½	59½
Chi Railways 5s	82½	82¾
C R I & Pac fd 4s	83	82½
C R I & Pac gm 4s	85½	85¼
Chi & Indiana 4s	76½	76½
Chile Copper alt 6s	93	92¾
Chile Copper cv 7s	104½	104½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A	93	93
Cincinnati Gas 5½s	98¼	98
Cleve Un T 5½s	105½	105¼
C C C St L gen 4s	83½	83
C C C & St L rf 6s A	102	102
Col Fuel & Iron 5s	91	91
Col Indus 5s	78	78
Col & South 4½s	91¼	90¾
Colum G & El 5s	95½	95½
Colum G & El 5s sta	96	96
Comp-Tab Rec 6s	97	97
Con Coal of Md 5s	90¾	90½
Cuban-Am Sug 8s	107	107
Cuba Cane 8s	91	91
Cuba Cane 4s	91½	91¼
Cuba Cane cv 8s	89¾	89
Cuba RR 7½s	106	106
Cuba R R ctf 7½s '36	106	106
Del & Hud cv 5s	98½	98½
Del & Hud 5½s	102	102
Den & Rio G 4s	77¼	77¼
Den & Rio G 5s	81½	81¼
Den & Rio G fd 5s	46½	46½
Detroit Ed 5s '33	99½	99½
Detroit Ed rf 5s '40	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed 6s	106	104½
Detroit Un Rwys 4½s	83½	82½
Diamond Match 7½s	107½	107½
Doner Steel 7s	98	98
DuPont 7½s	107¾	107¾
Duquesne Lt 6s	103½	103½
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s	107	107
E Tenn V & G cn 5s	99	99
Empire G F ct 7½s	98¾	98½
Ed Elec of Bklyn 4s '60	90	90
Erie cv 4s A	53¼	53¼
Erie cv 4s D	57½	57
Erie gen lien 4s	55½	55½
Erie 1st cn 7s	106	106
Fisk Rubber 8s	106	105¼
Framerican 7½s	96¼	96¼
Franc'sco Sug ctf 7½s	100	100
Gen Elec deb 6s	107½	107½
Goodrich B F ct 6½s	102	101¾
Goodyear 8s '31	100½	100¼
Goodyear 8s '41	115	114¾
Granby Min 8s '25	99¾	99¾
Gr T Rwy of Can 6s	104	103¾
Gr T Rwy of Can 7s	112¼	111
Great Northern 1st 4¼s	93½	93½
Great Nor 5½s	103½	103
Great Nor 7s	111	111
Green Bay & West d B	13½	13½
Havana El Ry L & P 5s	85½	85½
Hud & Man adj inc 5s	64½	64½
Hud & Man ref 5s A	85¾	85½
Humble O & R d 5½s	100½	100
Ill Cent 4s '52	86	86
Ill Cent 4s '53	83¾	83½
Ill Steel deb 4½s	93½	92¼
Indiana Steel 5s '52	101¼	100¼
Inter R T fd ct 5s	68½	68½
Inter-R T rf 5s	69	68
Inter Agri 5s	80½	80¼
Inter-Met 4½s	12¾	12¾
Inter-Met ct 4½s sta	12¾	12½
Int Paper cv 5s A	88¾	88¾
Int Paper rf 5s B	88¼	87½
Int M Marine 6s	95½	95¾
Int & Gt Nor ct 5s	64½	64¾
Int & Gt Nor aj 6s	51¾	51¾
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	45½	45¾
Kan City So 1st 3s	70½	70½
Kan C Ft S & Mem 4s	80¼	80¼
Kan City So 5s	92	91½
Kayser J 1st 7s	104¾	104¾
Kelly-Spring Tire 8s	108	108
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	93½	93¼
Lehigh Valley 6s	103¾	103¼
Keokuk & DesM 5s	92¼	92¼
Long Dock 6s	109	109
Long Is and rf 4s	83	81½
Louisville & Nash 7s	109	108½
Louisiana & Nw 5s	73¼	73¼
Manati Sugar 1st 7½s	98¾	98¾
Manitoba SW Col 5s	96¾	96¾
Market St Ry cn 5s	89½	88½
Market St Ry 6s	94	94
Marland Oil 8s war	119	1[illegible]
Mex Pet of Dela 8s	105¾	10[illegible]
Mich Cent d 4s	83	83
Midvale cv 5s	90	89¼
Minn & St Louis 4s	46½	45½
Minn & St Louis fd 5s	47	46¾
Mo Kan & Tex 4s	83¼	83½
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s	59¾	58¾
Mo Kan & Tex pl 5s B	86	85¾
Mo Kan & Tex p l 6s C	97	96½
Mob & O St L & Cairo 4s	91	91
Mo Pac gm 4s	67	66¼
Mo Pac fd 5s B '65	89	89
Mo Pac fd 6s	101	100½
Montana Power 5s	99	99
Montreal Tram 5s	88¾	88¾
Morris & Co 4½s	86¾	86¾
Nassau Elec 4s	54½	53¾
Nat Bank Commerce	283	280
N O T & M 5s	74½	74
New Orleans Ter 4s	79½	79½
N E Tel & Tel 5s	99¾	98¾
N Y Air Brake 6s	101	101
N Y Cent 3½s	79	79
N Y Cent cn 4s	85¾	85¾
N Y Cent 4s	91¼	91¼
N Y Cent 4½s	88½	88½
N Y Cent 5s	97¾	97¾
N Y Cent 6s	108	107¾
N Y Cent col 7s	105	105
N Y Cent L S 3½s	77	76¾
N Y City 4s '57	100	100
N Y Edison 6½s	112½	112¼
N Y Gas 4s	83	83
N Y Gas 5s '48	98½	98½
N Y Ry ctf 4s	36¼	36¼
N Y S & W gen	55	55
N Y Tel 4½s	95½	95¼
N Y Tel 6s '41	106½	106¼
N Y Tel 6s '49	107¼	107
N Y N H & H 4s '57	52½	52½
N Y & N H 5s	82½	82¼
N Y W & B 4½s	54¾	54½
North Am Edison 6s	93¾	92½
Nor Pac 4s	89	89
Nor Pac 5s	97¼	97¼
Nor Pac 6s	109	108½
Norf So 5s	70	69¾
Nor States P 5s '41	93	92
Norf & West 4s '96	93½	92¾
Norf & W cv 6s	116¾	115½
North-W Bell 7s	108	107½
Ont & West 4s	77	77
Ore S Line 4s	93¼	93
Ore S L 5s	104¼	104¼
Ore & Cal 5s	100¾	100¼
Ore S Line gtd 5s	104¾	104½
Ore-Wash Ry 4s	84	83¼
Otis Steel 8s ser A 1941	100½	100¼
Pac G & E 5s	93½	93
Pac P & Lt 5s '52	90½	90½
Pac T & T 5s '52	94¾	93¾
Pac T & T 5s	97¼	97¼
Pacard Motor 8s	107¾	107¾
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	101¾	101¼
Penna gm 4½s	94	93¼
Penna 5s '97	102½	102
Penna 6½s	110¾	110¾
Penna 7s	109¼	109
Peoples Gas 5s	94	94
Peoria & E 1st 4s	84	84
Pere Marq 4s	83	83
Pere Marq 5s	98¼	97½
Philadelphia Co fd	100¼	99¾
Pierce Oil 8s	95¾	95
Port Ry 7½s	104	104
Prod & Refin 7½s	96¼	96
Producers & Refin 8s '31	101½	101½
Pub Serv N J 5s	85½	85½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s	110	109½
Reading 4s '97	85¼	84¾
Rem Arms 6s ctf	94¾	94¾
Repub I & Steel 5s	95¼	95¼
Rodgers-Brown Iron 7s	95¾	95½
R I A & L 4½s	84¼	83¾
Saks & Co 7s	100¾	100¾
San A & Ark Pass 4s	80¾	80
Seaboard Air Line 4s sta	59½	59½
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s	29	28
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s	44½	44½
Seaboard Air Line 6s A	64½	64½
Sharon St Hoop 8s	99	98½
Sinclair Purchasing 5½s	99	98¼
Sinclair Oil 7s wi	99¼	99
Sinclair Oil 7½s	103¾	103¾
So Pac Through S L 4s	85¼	85
So Pac 4s	88¾	88¼
So Pac cv 4s '29	93¼	93
So Pac fd 4s '55	90½	90½
So Ry 4s	69¾	69¼
So Ry 6½s	103	102¼
So Ry (St Louis 4s '51	82¾	82½
St L & I M 4s '29	88¾	88½
St L I M & S 5s	99	98½
St L I M & S R 4s	84¾	84¾
St L & S F inc 6s	75	74¼
St L & S F adj 6s	83	82¾
St L & S F 4s A	74	73½
St L & S F 5s B	87¾	86¾
St L & S F pl 6s C	100¾	100¼
St L & S F 5½s D '42	94	93¾
St L & So W 5s	82	82
St L & So W 1st 4s	80	80
Standard Oil Cal 7s	106½	105¾
Steel & Tube 7s	101½	101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	96½	96¼
T St L & W 4s	70	70
Third Ave adj 5s	64¼	63¼
Third Av 4s	64½	64¼
Tidewater Oil 6½s	103½	103½
Toledo Edison 7s	107½	107½
Tri-City R & L 5s	100	100
Union Bag & P 6s A	100	99
Union Pac rf 4s	89	89
Union Pac 4s	95	94¾
Union Pac cv 4s	95	94½
Union Pac 6s	104¾	104¾
Union Tank C 7s '30	103¾	103¾
United Fuel Gas 6s	97¾	97¾
United Rys St L 4s	61	61
Utah Power 5s '44	92¼	91¾
U S Hoff Mach 8s	100½	100¼
U S Realty 5s	97	97
U S Rubber 5s	90½	90¼
U S Rubber 7% notes 1923	102¾	102¾
U S Rubber 7½s	108¼	108¼
U S Smelting 6s	101¼	101¼
U S Steel rf 5s	104¼	104
Va-Car Chem 6s	99¾	99¾
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war	107	107
Va-Car Chem 7s wi	99	98¾
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23	100¾	100¾
Va-Car Chem 7½s	105¾	105½
Va Ry 5s	98¼	98
Va Ry & Power 5s	80¾	80¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	99¾	99¾
West Elec 1st 5s	100¾	100¾
West Maryland 4s	65½	65¾
West Pac 1st 5s	86	86
West Pa Power 7s D '46	104¼	104¼
West Shore 4s	85	84¾
Westinghouse 7s wi	108¼	108¼
W & L E 4½s	70¼	69¾
Wilson cv 6s	95½	95¼
Wilson 1st 6s	100¾	100¾
Wilson 7½s '31	106¾	105¾
Wisconsin Cent 4s	83	83

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last 2:55 p. m. Aug.16	Last Aug.15
3½s 1947	100.80	100.80	100.72	100.72	100.80
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.22	101.16	101.18	101.16
2d 4¼s '42	100.48	100.52	100.46	100.52	100.52
3d 4¼s '28	100.48	100.52	100.46	100.50	100.48
4th 4¼s '38	101.18	101.18	101.16	101.18	101.20
Victory 4¾s	100.82	100.82	100.80	100.82	100.82

Quoted in dollars and cents per $100 bond.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Argentine 7s '27	101	101¼
Bolivia 8s w i	98	97¾
City Berne 8s	112¾	112¾
City Bordeaux 6s	82¼	82
City Copenhagen 5½s	92	91¾
City Lyons 6s	82¾	82¼
City Marseilles 6s	82¾	82½
City Montevideo 7s	94	94
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	99	98½
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	99	98½
City Soissons 6s	81½	81½
City of San Paulo 8s	99½	99¼
City Tokyo 5s	72½	72
City Zurich 8s	113½	113½
Danish 8s B	110	110
Dept Seine 7s	90¼	89¾
Dom Canada 5s '26	99¾	99¾
Dom Canada 5½s '29	102½	102
Dom Canada 5s '31	99¾	99¼
Dom Canada 5s '52	99	98½
Dominican Rep 8s	94	94
Dutch E Indies 6s	95¾	95¼
Dutch E Indies 6s '62 wi	95	94½
French Republic 7½s	99	98¾
French Republic 8s	101	100¾
Holland-Am L 6s '47 wi	89¾	89¼
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s	53	53
Japanese 4s	79	78¼
Japanese 1st 4½s	94	94
Japanese 2d 4½s	93½	93¼
K Belgium 7½s	105¾	104¼
K Belgium 6s	99¾	99¾
K Belgium 8s	104	103¼
K Denmark 6s	99¼	98¼
K Denmark 8s	111	110¾
K Italy 6½s	96¾	96¼
K Netherlands 6s wi	97¼	96¾
K Norway 8s	111¾	111
K Sweden 6s	100¾	100¼
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi	77¾	77¼
Prague 7½s '52	83	82½
Republic Tzecho-Slovak 8s	95	94½
Republic Chile 8s '26	102	102
Republic Chile 8s '41	103	103
Republic Chile 8s '46	103¼	103¼
Republic Cuba 4½s	81¾	81¼
Republic Uruguay 8s	105	104¼
S Queensland 6s	102¼	102¼
S Queensland 7s	113¼	112¾
S Rio G du Sul 8s	99¾	99¾
S Sao Paulo 8s	100¼	100
Swiss Conf 8s	119¾	119¾
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	105¾	105¼
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '22	110	109¾
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	110¼	109¾
U S Brazil 7½s '52	98¼	98
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	92¾	92
U S Brazil 8s	101¾	101
U S Mexico 4s	46	45½
U S Mexico 5s	57½	57
U S Mexico 5s large	54	53½
U S S Co Copgh 4s '37	92	91½

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—Dealing began on the Curb Exchange today in two classes of stock of R. H. Macy & Co., merchants. The preferred stock which had been placed at subscription 103½ was traded in on a fairly large scale, at 106 to 106⅞ when issued. There were large transactions in the common stock, no par value, which after selling at 61¼ reacted to 57.

New England Fuel was a prominent feature in the petroleum group because of urgent buying on which it rose from 65⅝ to the new high of 70.

Standard Oil of Indiana ranged from 110 to 111, Kentucky from 95⅛ to 96½ and New York from 435 to 440. Independent oil stocks were irregular. Cities Service continued the upward movement, ranging from 190 to 193. There was a small amount of business in Carib Syndicate at 6⅞ and 6⅝.

Industrial issues were irregular.

Gillette Safety Razor, in which there has been steadily accumulation, made a further advance to 225.

Durant Motors yielded from 39 to 38½. Goldwyn Pictures advanced from 5⅝ and 6¼.

Quotation up to 2 p. m.:

INDUSTRIALS

		High	Low	2 P.M.
21700	Acme Coal	.90	.70	.85
200	Atlantic Fruit Co.	2	2	2
800	Buddy Buds	1½	1⅛	1½
1400	Car Light	1⅛	1	1
300	Chicago Nipple	5⅛	4⅝	5
800	do "B"	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Colum Emerald	70	68	68
100	Com Solvents "A"	46	46	46
100	Conti Motors	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Durant Motors	39	38½	38½
2400	Durant Motors Ind	15¾	14⅝	15½
200	Federal Telegraph	6½	6½	6½
135	Gillette Saf Razor	225	224	224
1900	Goldwyn Pictures	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
200	Hayes Wheel	29½	29½	29½
200	Heyden Chemical	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Inter Carbon	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
300	Lima Loco w i	54¼	54	54¼
500	do rts	29¼	29	29¼
200	Lincoln Motors A	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Mercer Motors	3	3	3
300	Moon Motor	10½	10½	10½
100	Packard Motor	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
30	Packard Motor pfd	85½	85½	85½
300	Pub S Cp N J pfd	103	102	102
1500	Radio Corp com	4½	4⅛	4½
1700	do pfd	3⅛	3	3
300	Reo Motor Truck	13½	13⅜	13⅜
7000	South Coal & Iron	.46	.44	.46
600	Tenn El Pow	14	13⅝	14
200	U S Lt & Heat	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	United Ret Candy	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Union Carbide	58	58	58
100	Wayne Coal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Pub Util pfd	29½	29½	29½
20	Colorado Pow	23	23	23
5300	R H Macy & Co w i	61¼	57	57
3000	do pfd w i	106⅞	106	106⅝
400	Mesabi Iron	12½	12	12
50	NY Tel pf	107⅝	107¼	107¼
900	Stutz Motor	23⅞	23½	23½
400	Technical Pow	6¼	6¼	6¼

OILS

		High	Low	2 P.M.
50	Crescent Pipe Line	109	108¼	108¾
10	Indiana Pipe Line	91	91	91
100	Nat Trans	26¼	26¼	26¼
8300	Stand Oil of Ind	111	110	110⅝
1100	St Oil of Ken new	96½	95⅛	96½
80	St Oil of N Y	440	435	437
300	Aetna Con Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Alcan Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝
1000	Boone Oil	.13	.13	.12
1000	Boston-Wyoming	.83	.80	.80
200	Carib Syndicate	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
300	Cities Svc	193½	190	193
400	Cities Cvc "B" ctfs	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Cities Svc pf	67¼	67¼	67¼
100	Continental Ref	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Creole Syndicate	2⅝	2½	2⅝
1000	Engineers Petr	28	28	28
3200	Federal Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Gilliland Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Glenrock	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Internat Petr	21	20⅞	20⅞
400	Maracaibo Oil	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
400	Marland Ref	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Merritt Oil	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100	Mountain Prod	14½	14½	14½
14300	Mutual Oil	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝
2000	N E Fuel	70½	65⅝	70
1000	Noble Oil	.19	.19	.19
4800	Omar Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	Red Banks Oil	.15	.15	.15
200	Ryan Consolidated	6½	6½	6½
200	Salt Creek	15¼	15¼	15¼
400	Sapulpa Ref	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Seaboard Oil&Gas	.80	.80	.80
400	Simms Petroleum	8½	8⅜	8⅜
400	South States Oil	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
8700	Texon Oil & Land	.65	.59	.59
300	Turman Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2200	Wilcox Oil	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Woodburn Oil	.50	.50	.50
100	Atlantic Gulf	10¼	10¼	10¼

MINING

		High	Low	2 P.M.
3000	Big Ledge	.11	.10	.11
5000	Bost & Mont Dev	.17	.16	.17
5900	Boston & Mont Con	1⅛	1	1⅛
5000	Canada Copper	.08	.08	.08
1000	Candelaria Mining	.32	.32	.32
1200	Cortez Silver	1⅛	1	1⅛
5000	Divide Exten	13	12	13
1200	Dolores Esperanz	2⅛	2	2
500	El Salvador	.06	.05	.05
4000	Eureka Croesus	.33	.33	.33
6000	Goldfield Cons	.08	.08	.08
28000	Gold Devel	.23	.21	.21
1000	Golden States	.44	.44	.44
34000	Harmill Divide Min	.08	.07	.07
1900	Hecla Mining	8	8	8
1000	Hilltop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7600	Ind Lead Mines	.52	.51	.51
100	Jerome Verde Div	3¼	3¼	3¼
2000	Jumbo Extension	.06	.06	.06
18000	Lone Star	.11	.10	.10
1000	McKinley-Dar-Sav	.27	.27	.27
3000	Marsh Mines Cons	.15	.15	.15
100	Mason Valley	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3000	National Tin	.34	.33	.34
1000	Nevada Ophir	.15	.15	.15
1000	Nev Silver Horn	.06	.06	.06
600	New Dominion	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
300	Nipissing	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Ray Hercules Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
18100	Rex Cons	.11	.10	.11
100	Sheldon Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10000	Silver Horn	.11	.09	.09
500	Tech Hughes	.70	.70	.70
2100	Tonopah Divide	.68	.67	.68
1200	Tonopah Exten	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
100	Tuolumne Copper	73	73	73
100	United Eastern	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	United Verde Exten	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
10000	W Dome Con M Ltd	.15	.15	.15
13000	White Caps Mining	.12	.11	.12
200	Yukon Gold	.90	.90	.90
10500	Belcher Ext	.08	.07	.08
2000	Ely Cons	.09	.08	.08
200	Canario	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
17000	Fortuna	.27	.25	.26
27000	Gold Deep	.05	.04	.04
3000	Goldfield Blue Bell	.01	.01	.01
1000	Morington	.12	.12	.12
1000	Round Mount	.15	.15	.15

BONDS

		High	Low	Last
1	Allied Packer 6s	82	82	82
1	do 8s	94	94	94
2	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Anaconda Cop 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
15	do 7s 1929	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Armour & Co 7s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8	Beth Stl 7s '23	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6	Bklyn Un Gas 6s	104	104	104
3	Cana Nat Ry Eq 7s	111	111	111
2	Charcoal Iron 8s	94½	94½	94½
10	Comwlth Pwr 6s	88¼	88	88
10	Cons Textile 8s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Cop Ex Assn 8s '24	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Cudahy 7s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Galena Sig Oil 7s	108	108	108
1	Deere & Co 7½s	102½	102½	102½
1	Goodrich Tire 7s	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Hershey Co 7½s	104	104	104
5	Hood Rubber 7s	99¾	99¾	99¾
8	Interboro R T 8s'22	90¾	90½	90½
5	Kennecott Cop 7s	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Kings Co El 6½s	98	98	98
14	Laclede Gas 7s	101¼	101¼	101¼
6	Libby McN & L 7s	100¼	100	100
7	Magma Cop 7s	108½	108	108½
2	Morris & Co 7½s	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Nat Acme 7½s	97½	97	97
6	Nat Leather 8s	99¼	99	99
14	Phil El 5½s	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Pub Svs N J 7s	103	103	103
16	Robt Gair 7s	99¾	98¾	99¼
4	Sears Roeb 7s '23	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Solvay & Cie 8s	106½	106½	106½
4	Stan Oil NY 7s '27	106½	106½	106½
8	Stan Oil NY 7s '30	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Stan Oil NY 7s '31	110	110	110
1	Stan Oil NY 6½s	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	East Cub Sug 7½s	103½	103½	103½
10	Gray & Davis 7s	100	100	100
1	Inter Rt 8s ctf	90	90	90
27	U S Rubber 5s	90¾	90½	90¾
5	Stewart Warner 8s	108	107	108
18	Swift & Co 7s' 25	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Un Oil Cal 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
8	Un Oil Prod 8s	101	100	100¼
1	Vacuum Oil 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾
33	Western Elec 7s	106	106	106

FOREIGN BONDS

		High	Low	Last
9	King Neth 6s	96	96	96
3	Rep Peru 8s	100	100	100
13	Can Steamship 7s	95¼	95	95
10	King Serbs Croats 8s	95½	95½	95½
15	Swiss 5½s	104	104	104
34	U S Mex 4s	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last Au.16	Last Au.15
Ahmeek	63	63	63	63	[illegible]
Am Pneumatic	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	....
Am Sugar Ref	82½	82½	82¼	82½	....
Am Sugar pf	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	[illegible]
Am T & T	122¾	123	122¾	122¾	[illegible]
Am Woolen	93¼	93¼	92¾	93¼	....
Am Woolen pf	107¾	108	107¾	108	108
Am Zinc	18	18	18	18	....
Amoskeag	113	113	113	113	113
Anaconda	54	54	53½	54	53¾
Arcadian Cons	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾
Aris Com	9	9	9	9	....
Bos & Albany	148	148	148	148	147
Bos Elevated	82¾	83	82¾	82¾	[illegible]
Bos Elev pf	100	100	100	100	....
Boston El 1 pf	118	118	118	118	....
B & M pf B	57	57	57	57	57
Cal & Ariz	60	60	60	60	60
Calumet & Hecl	291	294	291	294	[illegible]
Carson Hill	10½	10½	10	10	10
Ch June pf	96	96	96	96	....
Conn & Pass R	78	78	78	78	....
Cop Range	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	[illegible]
Davis Daly	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	....
East Butte	10½	10½	10½	10½	[illegible]
Eastern Mfg	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
East Mass Ry	25	25¼	24¾	25¼	25
E Mass Ry pf	69¾	71	69¾	69¾	[illegible]
E Mass Ry pfA	40	41	40	40	41
E Mass Ry pfB	36	36	35	35	[illegible]
E Mass ctf	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	[illegible]
Eastern S S	69¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	[illegible]
Edison Electric	179¾	179¾	178½	178½	178
Elder Mfg Co	12	12	12	12	....
Franklin	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
Galv-Hous Elc	39	39	38½	38½	[illegible]
Gray & Davis	14¼	15	14¼	14¼	14
Hood Rubber	48	48	47	48	[illegible]
Int Cem Corp	33	33	33	33	[illegible]
Island Creek	109½	109½	109½	109	[illegible]
Isle Royale	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	....
Keweenaw	2½	2½	2½	2½	[illegible]
Loew's Theat	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
Maine Central	42½	42½	42½	42½	43
Mass Cons Min	2¾	3	2¾	3	....
Mass Gas	78¾	79	78¾	79	79
Mergenthaler	152½	153¼	152½	[illegible]	....
Miami	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	....
Miss Riv Powr	20¾	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miss Riv Pr pf	81	81	81	[illegible]	....
Mohawk	62	63½	61½	63½	62
Nat Leather	8	8	7½	7½	....
New Cornelia	19	19	18¾	19	[illegible]
N E Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	[illegible]
N E Telephone	118	118	118	118	[illegible]
Nipissing	6½	6½	6½	6½	[illegible]
North Butte	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	[illegible]
Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	[illegible]
Orpheum Cir	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	....
Punta Sugar	50	50	50	50	....
Quincy Min	44½	44½	43½	43½	....
South Lake	95	95	95	95	....
St Mary's Land	46½	47¼	46½	47¼	....
Sup & Boston	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Swift Inter	20½	20½	20½	20½	[illegible]
Swift & Co	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	[illegible]
Tenn Elec pr	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
Trinity	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼
Torrington	45½	45½	45½	45½	45
Un Shoe Mach	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
U S Smelting	41	41	41	41	....
U S Smelt pf	48¾	49	48¾	49	48¾
U S Steel	101½	102	101¾	102	101
Utah Apex	2½	2¾	2½	2½	....
Utah Consol	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼
Utah Metals	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Ventura Oil	30	30¾	29¾	30	29¾
Waldorf Sys	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	30
Wal Watch pf	35	34	35	34	....
Walworth Mfg	12	12	12	12	11½
Warren Bros	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	32
Western Union	109½	109½	109¼	109½	110
Winbna	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾
Wolverine	11	11	11	11	11

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3½s	100.64	100.64	100.64	100.64	[illegible]
2d 4s 1942	100.34	100.34	100.34	100.34	....
1st 4¼s	101.04	101.04	101.04	101.04	101.16
2d 4¼s	100.34	100.34	100.34	100.34	[illegible]
3rd 4¼s	100.34	100.34	100.34	100.34	[illegible]
4th 4¼s	101.04	101.04	101.04	101.04	[illegible]
Victory 4¾s	100.64	100.64	100.64	100.64	[illegible]

OTHER BONDS

AtlG&WI 5s	60	60½	59¾	59¾	....
Hood Rub 7s	100	100	100	100	100
NET&T5s'32	98	98½	98	98¼	....
Swift 5s	98	98	97¾	98	....
War Bros 7½s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
Sept.	1.25	1.01⅝	1.00	1.01
Dec.	1.02	1.02⅝	1.01½	1.02[illegible]
May	1.06⅞	1.08	1.06⅝	1.07[illegible]
Corn:				
Sept.	.59½	.60	.59	.59[illegible]
Dec.	.54½	.54½	.53¾	.54[illegible]
May	.57⅝	.57⅝	.56⅝	.57[illegible]
Oats:				
Sept	.30⅞	.31	.30⅝	.30[illegible]
Dec.	.33⅝	.33½	.33	.33[illegible]
May	.37⅝	.37⅝	.36⅞	.37
Lard:				
Sept.	10.70	10.75	10.70	10.72
Oct.	10.82	10.82	10.80	10.80
Dec.	9.25	9.27	9.25	9.27b
Jan.	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.00

b Bid

The Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Steamship Company is adjudicated bankrupt by Willis E. Myers, referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court in Maryland.

INVESTMENTS

Orders promptly executed for both listed and unlisted securities.

PAUL H. DAVIS & CO.

Members Chicago Stock Exchange

39 S. LaSalle St. CHICAGO

Phone State 6860

The William Carter Company

Needham Heights, Mass.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent ($1.50 per share) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable September 15, 1922, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 9, 1922.

HORACE A. CARTER, Treasurer.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL MARKET IS DULL BUT PRICES ARE MAINTAINED

Mid-Season Pause Retards Business—Stocks Are Limited—Trade Awaits Tariff

The wool market continues in its rather monotonous way, the midsummer vacation time, together with the midseason pause in the goods market, having their usual retarding effect upon business. Here and there one finds business being done, with demand sufficient to keep the trade fairly optimistic, especially in view of the limited stocks on hand and the outlook for a high tariff. The continued strength of the market, despite the general quietness, is attested by buyers, who admit the difficulty of securing even slight concessions from price levels which have been ruling during the last two or three weeks.

Others of the mills are showing their lightweight goods from time to time and presently all of the mills will have completed their openings. Generally, the level of prices established by the American Woolen Company, has been followed rather closely, with advances of 5 to 10 cents a yard over last seasn. The determination of the big factor in the business to keep its plants in operation even at the expense of profits, is manifest more and more, although withdrawals of the manufacturers with anything like normal demand, are likely to come much more quickly than usual, because the manufacturers are not heavily stocked with raw materials.

The American Woolen Company is understood to be very well situated with respect to its supply of raw wool bought on an average level considerably under the current market, and so occupies a strategic position in the matter of pricing its goods. It is only reasonable to expect higher prices, however, when these stocks of wool are exhausted and the mills are forced to come into the market for further stocks of wool.

Coming Tariff Big Factor

Naturally, there is a close watch being kept on Washington, not only in the United States but in the foreign markets. The wool trade is by no means certain that the wool tariff will be passed in its present form or at the present rates of duty. Of chief interest, probably, is the probable disposal of the bill by the Committee on Conference. With the appointment of Senator La Follette as one of the members of the Conference Committee, which the unwritten law of Senate seniority seems to demand, there is some reason to look for the failure of the bill to emerge from the committee before Congress adjourns, but the prevailing opinion is that the bill will be passed during the current session. In the event that a modifying clause in the way of an ad valorem maximum rate is amxed to the wool schedule as it now stands, there will doubtless be some readjustments in the prices ruling on wool. With stocks as limited as they now are, the wool trade is not making any concessions in values until they are assured of the necessity for lower rates.

Such sales of wool as have been made this week have been on about the same basis as those ruling a week ago, fine and fine medium wools of fair staple in the original bags selling at $1.20 to $1.23 for the best lots and down to about $1.15 for average descriptions. Choice fine staple territory wool selected can hardly be purchased under $1.30 and some holders want 5 cents a pound more. There have been sales of fair half-blood combing wools at $1.10, clean basis and further lots of three-eighths combing have changed hands at 90 to 93 cents, clean basis. Quarter-blood wools have been less active than last week but are quoted generally at 75 to 78 cents with some holders asking 80 cents. Scoured and pulled wools move occasionally at firm rates and sales of bonded wools are reported semi-occasionally, without material changes in value.

Foreign Markets Strong

In the west, the sale of the 1,000,000 pounds of wool pooled at Cokeville, Wyo, which was clearly of the Triangle type, is said to have been completed by private sale, several Boston houses having bought the wool at prices which are understood to have ranged from 28 to 35 cents, according to the nature of the wool, which ran mainly to medium grades. This wool is not regarded as particularly cheap wool because of its grade and also because of its general character and color.

The foreign markets are reported strong generally. Bradford looks for higher prices at the next London Colonial sales, believing that the demand for fine wools has not been appeased as yet, as indicated by the closing strength of Australian merinos and Cape wools at the last London series and also holding the opinion that under the strong holding policy of the B. A. W. R. A., in conjunction with the tremendous shortage in the South American clips, the position of crossbreds is essentially a strong one.

The governors of the East India sales at Liverpool have decided on advancing the date for the next series of auctions, originally scheduled to begin Sept. 19, to Aug. 29. The offerings which are to be made at the next series have not yet been fully made up, depending more or less on whether certain wools arrive in time for the sales, but wil probably total somewhere between 32,000 and 38,000 bales. The reason for advancing the date of the sales is given as the American tariff. It is figured that the sales can be held and allow purchasers from this side to secure shipping space which will enable them to get their wools across in time to be entered before the new tariff becomes operative, these wools not being dutiable under the prevailing Emergency Tariff Law.

TAX LAWS EXPLAINED

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston has just issued the second printing of its instructive booklet on the Operation of the Massachusetts Inheritance Tax Laws. The company is pleased to send this booklet to anyone on application.

COTTON REPORT SHOWS STOCKS HAVE DECREASED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Cotton consumed during July amounted to 458,543 bales of lint and 55,424 bales of linters, compared with 507,869 of lint and 5,385 of linters in June and 410,142 of lint and 50,944 of linters in July last year, the Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand July 31 in public storage and at compresses amounted to 1,484,083 bales of lint and 54,587 bales of linters, compared with 1,936,025 of lint and 76,386 of linters so held July 31 last year.

Cotton imported amounted to 8587 bales, compared with 12,662 bales in June and 3452 in July last year.

Exports amounted to 373,742 bales, including 9100 bales of linters, compared with 491,079, including 12,678 of linters in June and 598,962 bales, including 3700 of linters, in July last year.

Cotton spindles active during July numbered 31,975,269, compared with 31,877,015 in June and 32,371,013 in July last year.

Consumption of cptton in the United States during the cotton year—Aug. 1, 1921 to July 31, 1922—exceeded that of the year 1920-21 by more than a million bales but was half a million bales below 1919-20. United States consumption was 28.9 per cent of the world's production compared with 28.6 per cent for 1920-21.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

R. L. Day & Co. sold the following securities at auction today:

5	American Trust Co	318½	+6
2	Federal Trust Co*	101½	
8	Nashua Mfg Co pfd	100	+1½
575	U S Worsted com	9c@8c	—12
7	Wm Whitman pfd	100¾	+2½
10	Corning Glass Wks pfd	109¼	
15	Puget Snd Pow & Lt com.	53⅜	
1	State St Exchange	46	—4¼

*Last sale 138 in January, 1919.

Wise, Hobbs & Aronold sold the following:

15	York Mfg Co	203	+3
3	American Mfg pfd	82¾	
55	do common	98¼	+1¼
55	Converse Rub Shoe pfd	90	
3	Fall River Gas Wks	197	+1
10	Southern Cal Edison com	104½	
10	Newburyport Gas & Elec.	65¼	
3	Fisk Rubber 1st pfd	64½	+4½

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%	3¼%
Outside com'l paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½@5	4½@5
Customers' com'l lns.	4½@5½	4½@5½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns.	5 @5½	5 @5½

	Today	Yest'day
Bar silver in New York	69⅞c	69⅜c
Bar silver in London	35d	35d
Mexican dollars	53⅜c	53c
Bar gold in London	92s 3d	92s 4d
Canadian ex, dis (%)	⅛	⅛
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Bengal	5
New York	4	Berlin	6
Philadelphia	4½	Bombay	5
Cleveland	4½	Brussels	4½
Richmond	4½	Christiania	5½
Atlanta	4½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Madrid	5½
St. Louis	4½	Paris	5
Kansas City	4½	London	3
Minneapolis	4½	Rome	5½
Dallas	4½	Stockholm	4½
San Francisco	4	Switzerland	3½
Amsterdam	4		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$50,000,000	$711,800,000
Year ago today	42,765,796	..
Balances	19,000,000	69,600,000
Year ago today	14,172,356	..
F. R. bank credit	18,460,050	52,300,000

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3¼%
30@60 days	3¼@3¼
Under 30 days	3¼@3¼
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30@60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	3¼@3⅜
30@60 days	3¼@3⅜
Under 30 days	3¼@3⅜

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of sterling and Argentine, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Sterling—	Current	Last previous	Parity
Demand	$4.47	$4.46¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.47¼	4.46½	4.8648
Francs	.0795	.0805	.193
Guilders	.3878	.3878	.402
Marks	.000985	.001	.238
Lire	.0453	.0458	.193
Swiss francs	.1907	.1902	.193
Pesetas	.1562	.1553	.193
Belgian francs	.0758	.0765	.193
Kronen (Austria)	.00018	.0002	.2026
Sweden	.2630	.2623	.268
Denmark	.2155	.2147	.268
Norway	.173	.173	.268
Greece	.0315	.0315	.193
Argentina	.825	.825	.9648
Russia	.0003	.0003	.5146
Poland	.000140	.000145	.2380
Hungary	.00075	.000065	.2030
Jugoslavia	.00295	.0029	.2030
Finland	.0212	.0214	.1930
Tzechoslovakia	.0273	.0269	.2026
Rumania	.0067	.0069	.1930
Portugal	.725	.725	$1.08
Turkey	.63	.65	$4.40
Shanghai	.77	.765	1.0832
Hong Kong	.58	.5775	.7800
Bombay	.29125	.29125	.4866
Yokohama	.4785	.4785	.4984
Brazil	.135	.135	.3244
Uruguay	.81125	.815	1.0342
Chile	.1365	.1365	.3650
*Calcutta	.2925	.2900	....

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

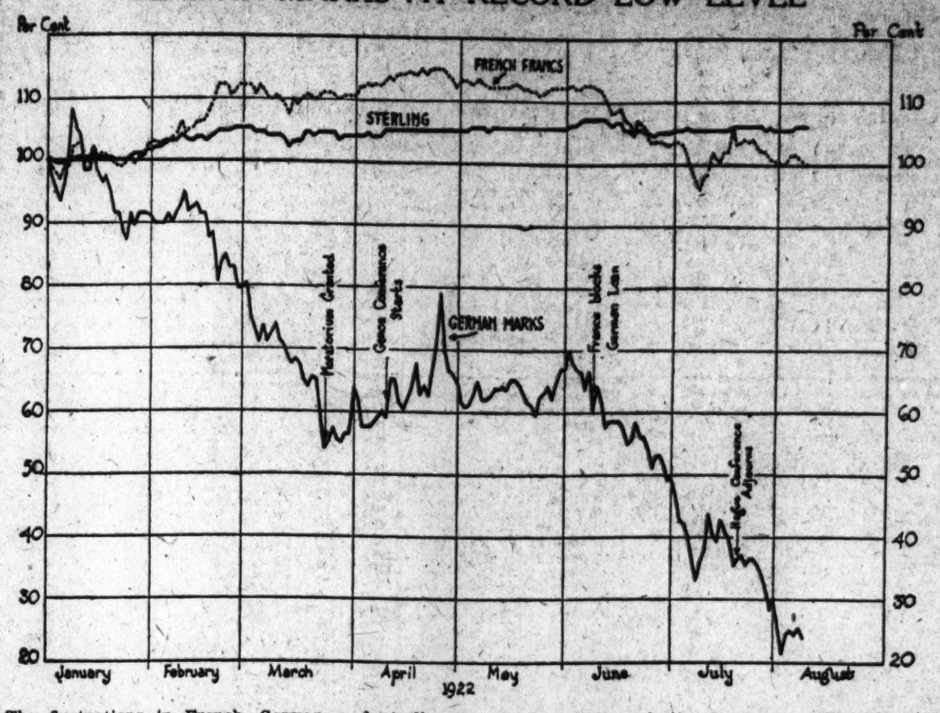
HARDWARE TRADE'S GAINS

Improvement in the demand for tools, shelf hardware and general staples, continued apprehension of shortages, and numerous price advances feature the hardware markets throughout the United States, says Hardware Age.

NEW PETROLEUM FIND

LONDON, Aug. 16—The Lisbon colonial department announces an important petroleum field discovered between Beira and Chindé, East Africa, near Zambesi railway.

GERMAN MARKS AT RECORD LOW LEVEL



The fluctuations in French, German, and sterling exchange since Jan. 1, 1922, are indicated in the accompanying chart. The quotations at the beginning of the year are represented as 100. It will be noted that during the past seven months marks have lost nearly 80 per cent of their value, while francs have moved irregularly and sterling has grown stronger.

Francs during the first half of the year gradually improved their position, but since an impasse has been reached in the reparations negotiations they have lost their earlier gains and are now quoted at approximately the same price as at the beginning of the year.

The precipitous decline of the mark began in January after the accession of the Poincaré Ministry and the adoption of a less conciliatory attitude toward Germany by the French Government. The granting of a moratorium in March and the assembling of the Genoa Conference in April brought a slight rally in the mark, but the unsatisfactory outcome at Genoa and the subsequent failure of the German loan brought a renewal of the decline. The convening of a new conference at The Hague in July brought a temporary improvement, but the fruitless negotiations there were followed by a drop of the mark to a new low level during the first week of August.

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PRIMARY COTTON GOODS BELIEVED ON ROCK BOTTOM

Raid on Sheetings and Print Cloths Fails to Break Prices —Output Low

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 16 (Special)—Primary cotton goods markets have been subjected lately to one of the most determined and widely concerted efforts to smash prices that has been seen in many a day. One hears of bear raids in the stock market, or in the raw cotton market but seldom is one seen in gray goods markets, such as has taken place. Second-hand offerings both of gray goods and of finished goods in quantities running into 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 yards have been made and sent around the trade on printed lists priced somewhat below the current market levels. Much of the goods was offered on a spot basis and the entire primary cotton goods market became aroused at the development.

There is much mystery as to how such a large volume of goods could have been accumulated in the hands of speculators and the fact that there were several lists coming from different quarters but circulated at the same time points conclusively to a preconceived plan of concerted action. Uncertainty of the cotton future markets and the gradual weakening in raw cotton values added to the pressure to which the cotton goods prices were subjected, the situation being made even more critical by the absence of any particular buying interest. The attack came at the close of a dull week and while the market did not break wide open as some expected it would there was undoubtedly some easing in spots.

There was no considerable buying, but quotations on such standard constructions as 38½-inch 64 by 60s, for example, declined an eighth to a quarter of a cent, 8¾ cents being possible for limited quantities, and 8⅝ was the generally quoted level, though most producers held firm for 8½ cents. Sheetings and print cloths were the types of goods subjected to the most pressure, but there were attacks also against other classes of goods, such as ginghams and other colored lines.

The raid was the chief topic of conversation among selling agents and manufacturers, and indignation ran high, a movement being started to formulate some joint action of the trade which would make such attacks impossible in the future. The larger selling houses have been particularly careful, ever since the collapse of the war boom, about selling to buyers who were known to be speculators, but many mills are in the habit of selling direct, and in the pressure for orders it is believed that some of them were not careful whose business they took, while the easy money situation has enabled speculative factors to get hold of considerable goods.

The action of the gray goods market under such unusual pressure is generally taken as proof of its fundamental strength, and it was pointed out that the failure to bring about any real damage was due to the fact that the market already was on bed rock bottom, and there were no stocks of consequence held in distributing channels to shake out, so that there is practically no doubt at all now that a sound basis for autumn trading has been established.

New England textile strikes have resulted in a loss in normal production that is estimated to have reached considerably over 300,000,000 yards, and in most affected centers it has not yet been possible to reach anything like a full normal basis of output. On the other hand, the Government reports indicate unusually big crops in practically everything but cotton. Statistics on employment show a steady reduction in idleness, outside of the rail and coal strike fields, while financial reports indicate that money is easier than ever for all legitimate business purposes.

large buyers operating in the primary cotton goods market have not been insensible to these straws which show the trend, and there is ample evidence that they are waiting only till there is some certainty as to the raw cotton situation before placing substantial orders for the coming season.

WHEAT MARKET RULES STRONGER

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Wheat made a moderate upturn in price today during the early dealings, no important new selling pressure being apparent. The opening, which ranged from a ⅝-cent decline to a ⅜-cent advance, with September $1@1¼ and December $1.01⅝@1.02, was followed by a rise all round to well above yesterday's finish.

High temperatures and dry weather led to a fresh advance for corn, and oats. After opening ¼ to ⅜c higher, September 59@59½c, the corn market scored substantial further gains.

Oats opened ⅛ off to ⅛@¼c higher, September 30¾@30⅞c, and later hardened on all deliveries.

Provisions were firm, in line with hog values.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	213	218	First Nat	1100	..
Am Exch	287	295	Garfield Nat	235	..
Battery	125	135	Gotham	175	185
Bowery	425	..	Greenwich	260	..
Bryant Pk	140	160	Harriman	380	390
Bway Cent	140	150	Hanover	615	..
Bronx Boro	95	..	Irving	209	212
Bronx Nat	150	160	Industrial	145	..
Butch & D	130	140	Imp & Trad	555	..
Can Merc	210	..	Manhat Co	260	270
Chase	340	350	Mech & M	400	450
Chat & P	263	268	Mutual	510	..
Chelsea Ex	50	75	Nat Amer	..	155
Chemical	500	515	N Y N B A	550	..
City	328	334	Pacific	300	..
Coal & Iron	195	205	Park	445	455
Colonial	325	..	Public	290	..
Columbia	208	..	Seaboard	285	295
Commerce	278	282	Standard	240	260
Com'wealth	215	..	State	295	..
Continental	130	140	23d Ward	250	270
Corn Exch	410	420	Un States	155	..
Cosmopolitan	75	85	Wash Hts	200	..
East River	170	..	Yorkville	475	..
Fifth Ave	1010	..			
Fifth Nat	155	..			

GRAY & DAVIS OFERS RIGHTS

Gray & Davis, Inc., shareholders of record Aug. 22, will be given the right to subscribe to voting trust certificates for the newly authorized 8 per cent preferred stock in the ratio of the amount of preferred stock to the outstanding common, or 7500 to 106,000.

AUTOMOBILE PRICE CUT

The Jordan Motor Car Company has reduced prices $300 on its new closed models to $2485.

BUYING IN HIDES CONSERVATIVE BUT PRICES STAY UP

Raw Material Sales Total About 60,000 Pieces—Desirable Grades Well Sold Out

The desire to obtain summer quality hides has been the sustaining factor in the packer hide market, prices holding closer to top quotations than regular tanners expected as softness has been shown in several grades.

The trade at large seems inclined to purchase merchandise, but there is so much going on that tends toward confusion that it is restricting business in the leather markets and raw materials are bought with caution. However, there was a fair movement of hides, last week sales figuring close to 60,000 hides.

Retaining hides on the free list kept prices from further advancing, though previous quotations were obtained, and orders booked without making recessions.

While regular tanners feel that prices seem above levels consistent with a slow and well-guarded market, no slump is likely, as the supply is not large and several of the desirable grades are well sold up.

South American hides continue steady and active, bringing full values considering that they are winter pull-offs. Country hides are slow of sale, concessions being offered to start their movement.

With buying conservative and tanners unable to obtain a legitimate profit on sales of normal proportions, the future is not particularly promising. On this basis tanners are prone to believe that hide prices have reached their peak.

The following sales were reported from the Chicago packer hide market last week:

		Yr Ago
9000	July-Aug buttbr steers	18½c 13½@
10000	July-Aug light Tex strs	17½c 13c
2000	July-Aug heav Tex strs	18½c 14c
32000	July-Aug light nat strs	18½c 14c
14000	July-Aug Colorado strs	17½c 12½@
2500	July-Aug native bulls	15c 8c
2000	June native steers	20c 14c

All of this Stock having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

$6,000,000

R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

(A New York Corporation)

Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock

Preferred as to Assets and Dividends

Redeemable in whole or in part at $115 per share and accrued Dividends

On or before August 1, 1923, and annually thereafter, from out of surplus and net earnings, at least 3% of the largest amount in par value of the preferred stock that shall have been at any one time outstanding, shall be acquired by the Company by redemption or by purchase at not to exceed $115 per share and accrued dividends.

Application has been or will be made to list both the Preferred and Common Stock on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

CAPITALIZATION

	To be presently authorized and issued
SEVEN PER CENT CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK (100,000 Shares, Par Value $100 each)	$10,000,000
Dividends payable quarterly, cumulative from Aug. 1, 1922.	
COMMON STOCK (No Par Value)	350,000 shares

Information in regard to this issue and the business of the Company is given in a letter from Mr. Jesse Isidor Straus, President of the Company, from which we summarize in part as follows:

Business and Management: The business was founded in 1858 by Rowland H. Macy, occupying a small store, about 20 feet wide by 80 feet deep on Sixth Avenue near Fourteenth Street, and from the outset prospered steadily. Having outgrown the present quarters in Thirty-fourth Street, to which the business was moved in 1901, there is now under construction adjoining the present store, an addition 19 stories high, which, when completed, will increase the present floor space from about 1,000,000 square feet to 1,500,000 square feet. Jesse Isidor Straus, President; Percy S. Straus, Vice-President; and Herbert N. Straus, Secretary-Treasurer, who have directed the business since 1914, will continue in control.

Assets: The Consolidated Balance Sheet as at January 28, 1922, after giving effect to the proposed recapitalization of the Company, as certified by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Co., Public Accountants, shows Net Tangible Assets of $18,931,722.28. Net Current Assets as certified will amount to $12,528,023.13, and, alone are equivalent to 125% of the entire Preferred Stock issue.

Sales and Profits: As certified by Messrs. Touche, Niven & Co., Public Accountants, for the three years ended January 28, 1922, the Annual Net Sales were, and computed on the basis of 1922 Federal tax rates, the Annual Net Profits would have been as follows:

Year Ended	Net Sales	Net profits computed on the basis of 1922 Federal tax rates.
January 31, 1920	$35,828,515.37	$3,120,038.31
January 29, 1921	44,527,221.65	2,418,604.51
January 28, 1922	46,671,762.88	2,299,816.17

The average annual net profits for the three years ended January 28th, 1922, computed on the basis of 1922 Federal tax rates, would have been $2,612,819.66, about 3.73 times the annual dividend payments required on the total issue of $10,000,000 Preferred Stock.

Sales for the six months ended July 29, 1922, as certified, were $22,223,227.03, compared with $21,470,468.47 for the corresponding period in 1921. Approximate Net Profits before deduction for Federal Income Taxes for these six months in 1922, are estimated by the Company at $1,449,000, compared with net profits before taxes of $1,283,270.52 for the corresponding period in 1921.

All legal matters in connection with this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Wise & Seligsberg, representing the Vendors, and Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, representing the Bankers, and this offering is in all respects subject to such approval.

Price $103.50 per share and accrued dividend

This offering is made if, when, and as issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of counsel. It is expected that delivery of the stock will be made on or about September 11, 1922, on two days' previous notice, at the office of LEHMAN BROTHERS, 16 William Street, New York, N. Y., in the form of temporary stock certificates (or interim receipts) exchangeable for definitive stock certificates when prepared. We reserve the right to reject any or all subscriptions, to allot less than the amount applied for, and to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

LEHMAN BROTHERS

New York

August 16, 1922.

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe to be accurate.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EAST LEADS WITH SIX SURVIVORS

Mrs. Mallory, Miss Bancroft and Mrs. Bundy Are Strong Favorites for Semi-Finals

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 16—Eight survivors, six from the east and two from the Pacific coast, were bracketed today in the round before the semi-finals of the National Women's Lawn Tennis Championship on the courts of the West Side Club.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, of New York, the defending champion, was scheduled to meet Miss Edith Sigourney, of Boston, and Mrs. J. B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., faced Miss Helen Wills of San Francisco, national girls' titleholder, in one-half of the draw. In the other Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., was opposed by Miss Claire Cassel, of New York, while Mrs. T. C. Bundy, of Los Angeles, had as her opponent Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J.

Mrs. Mallory, Miss Bancroft and Mrs. Bundy were strong favorites to gain semi-final brackets in today's play, while chief interest was centered in the contest between Miss Wills and Mrs. Jessup. Miss Wills recently defeated the Wilmington star, who ranks No. 3 on the national list, and, as a result of her brilliant play yesterday in defeating Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto, the Canadian champion, the girl champion was conceded an excellent chance of victor against her more experienced opponent.

The playing of Miss Wills against Mrs. Bickle yesterday earned the applause of the gallery. She won by the decisive scores of 6—2, 6—2, and flashed the most impressive play of the day.

Driving forehand and backhand with almost perfect precision, Miss Wills never permitted her Canadian opponent to become set and was constantly campaigning to the net, where she smashed for placement aces that Mrs. Bickle could not touch.

The Mrs. Mallory-Miss M. D. Thayer match lacked the brilliancy of the Wills-Bickle play, the Philadelphia girl being almost entirely on the defensive from the start. Mrs. Mallory drove vigorously, raining shots to Miss Thayer's backhand, causing the Philadelphian to make numerous nets and outs or to permit corner-catching drives to go uncontested.

Late in the afternoon the doubles championship play was started with 28 teams entered. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, defeated Miss E. B. Handy, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, Cal., defeated Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Claire Cassel, New York, defeated Mrs. M. J. Farquhar, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss E. C. Hauselt, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. Y., defeated Miss F. A. Ballin, New York, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss J. M. Grieve and Miss G. E. Mungen, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. W. M. Ellis, Washington, and Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. Robert Leroy and Miss E. B. Handy, New York, defeated Miss Gertrude Hopper, Englewood, and Miss Florence Sheldon, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. M. B. Huff and Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Martha Hollister and partner, New York, by default.

Mrs. Theodora Sohst and Mrs. DeForest Candee, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood, Rye, N. Y., and Miss Margherita Strahler, Tacoma, Wash., 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., and Miss Helen Wills, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. I. L. Mumford Jr., Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr., Weston, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Brookline, Mass., and Miss Marguerite Davis, St. Paul, Minn., defeated Mrs. Edward Powers and Mrs. J. C. Brush, New York, 2—6, 8—6, 6—2.

Mrs. C. S. Chisholm and Miss Caroma Winn, New York, defeated Miss M. E. Case and Miss Annie Stillman, Norfolk, Conn., 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. Harry Bickle, Toronto, and Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. L. M. Burt and Mrs. S. F. Weaver, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. G. L. Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman, Nyack, N. Y., defeated Mrs. W. H. Henry, Los Angeles, and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, New York, 10—8, 6—8, 9—7.

Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Los Angeles, and Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Mrs. M. J. Farquhar and Miss F. A. Ballin, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, West Newton, Mass., and Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Mrs. S. H. Waring and Mrs. B. F. Stenz, New York, 6—2, 8—6.

Second Round

Miss G. C. Hutchins, Bermuda, and Miss K. L. Gardner, Boston, defeated Mrs. A. L. Gates and Mrs. Robert Lovett, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss Eleonora Sears, Boston, and Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	84	35	.706
Rochester	72	48	.600
Buffalo	70	55	.560
Jersey City	66	56	.541
Toronto	60	63	.488
Reading	51	70	.421
Syracuse	47	75	.385
Newark	37	85	.303

RESULTS TUESDAY

Jersey City 5, Toronto 4.
Newark 5, Buffalo 1.
Reading 3, Syracuse 0.
Rochester 22, Baltimore 5.

HENRI PATE OFFERS TROPHY

PARIS, Aug. 16—Henri Pate, Undersecretary for Physical Education in the Ministry of War, has offered a trophy for the nation scoring the most points in the International Women's Olympics, which is scheduled to commence here Sunday.

FRANCE-CANADA ARE REPRESENTED

Expect Central A. A. U. Track Meet to Be Largest Ever Held

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16 (Special)—With individual entries almost certain to exceed 250 and event entries of well over 500, the Central A. A. U. championship track and field meet to be held at Belle Isle, Detroit, Aug. 19, is expected to be the largest ever held in this district.

France is to have a representative in Jean Seurin, record holder for France in 100 and 200 meters. Canada will send James Moorcroft of the Gladstone Athletic Club, Toronto, one of Canada's best long-distance runners. It is by special permission that Moorcroft and Seurin are able to compete.

Practically every athletic organization in the central district of any consequence, with the exception of the Chicago Athletic Association, will be represented.

The Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago has 42 individual entries and 89 event entries, which indicates the determined effort the Tri-Color organization will make to carry off the championship. Competing for the I. A. C. will be some of the country's best known track and field athletes. This club is the leading contender for the championship.

Both the University of Michigan and Michigan State Normal College have entered teams, while University of Chicago will have several men competing under its colors.

Representing the I. A. C. in the 100-yard dash will be six men, including Leonard T. Paulu, national intercollegiate 100 and 200 yards champion; Loren Murchison, national champion, and Central titleholder at 100 and 220 yards last year. Paulu and Murchison also are entered in the furlong sprint.

There are five I. A. C. entries in the 440, among them Lawrence Butler, formerly of the University of Michigan, and DeGay Ernst, Michigan Agricultural College's all-around athlete.

J. W. Ray and Edward Meehan, the latter formerly of Notre Dame, are among the I. A. C.'s four half-milers, with Ray, B. B. Patterson of the University of Illinois, and Frank Kochanski the club's three entrants in the mile.

The I. A. C. is well represented in the five-mile event with Bramwell French, Central five-mile champion; C. L. Mellor, and Schou Christensen.

W. K. Wesbrook of Detroit, former University of Michigan athlete, will compete with the Chicago team in the broad jump and pole vault. The I. A. C. entrants in the high jump include H. M. Osborne, formerly of the University of Illinois; J. V. Walker, formerly of the University of Michigan, and Racine Thompson, captain of the team. Among the nine I. A. C. men in the 56-pound weight is Earl Gilfillan, all-round Notre Dame athlete. The club is well off in the javelin event, with H. B. Hoffman of the University of Michigan, Western Conference and National Intercollegiate champion.

J. T. Landowski, of Michigan, Western Conference pole vault champion, who tied for first place in the National Intercollegiate meet, is an entrant.

Charles H. Wilson of Joliet, Ill., is to be a starter. Charles A. Dean of Chicago, former national and Central A. A. U. president, will be chief of the track events, while Thomas Eck, trainer of the University of Chicago track team, and F. H. Yost, Michigan's football coach, also will be officials.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	74	44	.627
Minneapolis	66	52	.559
Milwaukee	67	55	.549
Indianapolis	64	53	.547
Kansas City	61	59	.508
Louisville	59	61	.492
Toledo	43	76	.361
Columbus	42	77	.353

RESULTS TUESDAY

Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 7, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 5, Columbus 2.
Louisville 6, Milwaukee 5 (11 innings).

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	86	50	.632
Vernon	79	53	.599
Los Angeles	75	60	.556
Salt Lake City	65	69	.485
Oakland	63	70	.474
Seattle	60	73	.451
Portland	55	78	.414
Sacramento	52	82	.388

RESULTS TUESDAY

Portland 5, Seattle 4 (10 innings).
Sacramento 7, Salt Lake City 1.
Vernon 9, San Francisco 5 (12 innings).

START WORK ON NEW MUNICIPAL STADIUM IN GRANT PARK, CHICAGO

"Greatest Thing That Ever Happened for Promotion of Sports in That City," Declares C. A. Dean

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—"Greatest thing that ever happened for the promotion of sports in Chicago," declared Charles A. Dean, chairman of the championship committee of the Central Amateur Athletic Union and the best known "field marshal" of athletic spectacles in the middle west, in commenting on the start made in construction of the new $2,000,000 municipal stadium in Grant Park.

"It is too late for us to make a bid for the next Olympic games," said Mr. Dean, "but it will be ready by next year and should enable us to secure the National Amateur Athletic Union championship track and field games. They were held on the Pacific coast last year, and are to be held on the Atlantic coast this year. We are about due for them next."

To Chicago's advantages of central location and unequaled transportation from all parts of the the United States, making it a convenient meeting place for national athletic contests, will now be added the greatest equipment afforded by any municipality in the country, Mr. Dean pointed out. No other city in the land has a stadium to offer such as Chicago is building.

"Greater crowds will be able to witness sporting events of all kinds. This will furnish the support, financial and otherwise, for bigger spectacles than Chicago has been able to put on in the past," he continued. "Financing has been one of the problems holding back athletic developments in this city.

"Chicagoans are far behind eastern and far western citizens in attendance at track and field games, for instance. In the east, Boston or New York, if they advertise J. W. Ray, the famous miler of the Illinois Athletic Club, for a race, they will draw a gate of 10,000 to 15,000. Out here we can put him on with a big program and we will draw a corporal's guard.

"The stadium will afford means for the education of the people out here to the fact that we have the greatest athletes in the world right here in this city. There has been less appreciation of this fact here than any place I know of.

"Part of the cause for this local ignorance has been the lack of just such a convenient amphitheater as the stadium will supply. We have a number of athletic fields and exhibition halls of one sort or another, but none of them are centrally located. If we have a meet in the Broadway armory, for instance, two-thirds of the people do not know where it is and do not bother to find out. Then it is located too far on the north side to attract any but the most enthusiastic partisans from other sections of the city. Other places are equally inconvenient."

Of course athletics will furnish only a small part of the variety of spectacles that it is expected will be staged in the stadium. This will be an advantage rather than otherwise, Mr. Dean said, because it will accustom the people of the city to coming down to the lake front for their amusements. Everyone will know where it is and will be interested in what is going on at the stadium, he said.

"Chicago, although it has some of the world's greatest swimmers, is way behind the times in places to swim where spectators can be accommodated," Mr. Dean stated. "We haven't a 75-foot tank in the city, and most of the world's records nowadays are made in 75-foot tanks. Construction of one is proposed in connection with the stadium, but plans still are indefinite. It is a little bit late to include a tank in the stadium proper, but it is thought a separate amphitheater may be constructed by the South Park Commissioners for the same group of buildings.

"The stadium should attract many more visitors to Chicago. The fact that an athletic event or other spectacle is going to be held in the stadium will appeal to the imagination of many people in surrounding middle-west cities, and they will come miles to see it when they might not be attracted if the exhibition was held in a less conspicuous place."

Some delay in starting the structure was caused by the necessity of filling in ground back of the Field Museum of Natural History. The work is now under way, however, and Chicagoans are watching its progress with interest. It is to be part of the Roosevelt Road group of structures including the museum, the projected Illinois Central Railroad terminal, office buildings and hotel, which will harmonize architecturally.

Transportation for the throngs who are expected to attend stadium festivities will be afforded by the outer boulevards under construction running north and south, by Roosevelt Road tapping the west side, and all inland boulevards, by street cars on Roosevelt Road, and by the suburban passenger service of the Illinois Central Railroad. Boat landings will also furnish facilities for water transportation.

It is estimated that the field within the stadium will hold 75,000 people. The two sides under construction will seat 40,000. With the end completed and temporary seats added, 60,000 more are to be accommodated. The open end of the U-shaped stadium is to point to the rear of the Field Museum, and its east and west elevations will align with those of the museum.

Pre-cast concrete blocks are to form the structure. To give the impression of pink marble, pieces of hornblend and chips of granite and marble are to be mixed. Plans call for a structure 1000 feet long and 550 feet wide.

Chicago's Handsome $2,000,000 New Stadium Which Is Being Erected at Grant Park

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	45	.591
St. Louis	64	47	.576
Chicago	62	49	.559
Pittsburgh	59	49	.546
Cincinnati	60	53	.531
Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Philadelphia	38	65	.369
Boston	35	71	.330

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 8, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 6, New York 2.
Cincinnati 3, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

CUBS GATHER TWO

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 — Chicago crept nearer the top of the ladder today by taking two games from the Boston Braves, 5 to 0 and 8 to 3. Only one Bostonian reached second base in the opening game, in which Kaufmann allowed only four hits. Cheeves relieved Jones in the seventh inning of the second contest and checked a Boston rally. McNamara was accorded poor support. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	x	5	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

Batteries—Kaufmann and O'Farrell; Watson, Braxton and O'Neil. Losing pitcher—Watson. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 29m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	x	8	9	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	7	2

Batteries—Jones, Cheeves and O'Farrell; McNamara and Gowdy. Winning pitcher — Jones. Umpires — Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 41m.

NEHF BOWS TO PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15 — Pittsburgh started in where it left off against the New York Giants a fortnight ago, winning the first game of the series here today by the comfortable margin of 6 to 2. It was Nehf's first defeat by Pittsburgh in 13 trials against this team. The Giants secured only five hits off Cooper. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	x	6	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	0

Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Nehf, Jonnard and Snyder. Losing pitcher—Nehf. Umpires—O'Day and Hart. Time—1h. 38m.

CINCINNATI WINS SHUTOUT

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15—Donohue was effective today, shutting the Phillies out and holding them to six hits, three of which were obtained by Meadows. The Reds scored all their runs on singles by Burns and Daubert, a base on balls and Pinelli's double. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	10	2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Donohue and Wingo; Meadows and Henline. Umpires—Sentell and Klem. Time—1h. 29m.

YACHT CLUB HAS FLOATING HOME

Concrete Structure Can Make Trip Under Own Power

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 14 (By the Associated Press)—The new home of the Pensacola Yacht Club, a handsome concrete structure, is about ready for occupancy and the club members think so well of it that when they make the next trip to Mobile in a body they will take the clubhouse along with them to show it to the yachtsmen of the Alabama city. It is a floating clubhouse.

The club has just purchased for less than $10,000 the army quartermaster motorship General William Wilson, a concrete vessel 136 feet in length which the Government built at an expense of $350,000. The Wilson is equipped with two powerful gasoline motors which cost Uncle Sam $30,000 each and virtually is a new vessel, having made only one voyage since it was launched. Its only journey was a trip by easy stages from New York to Pensacola, but the voyage proved to be the undoing of the vessel. The motors consumed 50 gallons of gasoline an hour and even Uncle Sam's bank account would not stand for that. On arrival of the vessel here it was tied up and a recent advertisement for bids for the ship resulted in the local yacht club becoming interested.

The club for many years had dreamed of a floating clubhouse eventually, but even the most optimistic members did not contemplate one of concrete or one that could be moved without the assistance of a tug, and when it was learned the Wilson was on the market the members proceeded to file a bid.

With the vessel went all of its equipment, which comprised everything from table silver to bed linen. The ship has accommodations for 50 persons, but having been designed to carry troops, if necessary, there is room aboard for several hundred.

The club expects to dredge a channel in the western part of Pensacola Bay as a permanent berth for the vessel but whenever the club decides to go in a body to Mobile, New Orleans, or some other gulf port the anchor will be pulled aboard and the clubhouse will make the trip under its own power.

TOTH IS READY FOR THE CHANNEL SWIM

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Charles Toth, the Boston long-distance swimmer, is fit and ready for his attempt to swim the English Channel to the French shore. It is believed the weather conditions for the next 24 hours will be unfavorable, although for the next three days the tides will be propitious. The temperature of the water is slowly rising, but a strong breeze for several days has made the sea lumpy.

Toth today told the Associated Press that he was leaving himself entirely in the hands of his local pilot, John Weidman, and that he is ready to take the water immediately he gets the word. Toth has been training assiduously for his task, and Weidman today expressed the opinion that he will be able to stay in the water swimming for 24 hours, if this should be required to reach the French shore.

Samuel Richards of Boston, Henry Sullivan of Lowell, Mass., and Walter Patterson of Bridgeport, Conn., also are in steady training, with the cross-channel swim as their objective. Richards and Sullivan probably will make their effort not long after Toth has his try. It is not expected, however, that Patterson will make his attempt until a fortnight hence.

SAILING RACES FOR LIPTON CUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Five, and possibly seven, of the fastest sloops in the R Class are to struggle here Thursday, Friday and Saturday in sailing races for possession of the Lipton Cup. The annual strugle for the trophy presented by the famous British yachtsman, Sir Thomas Lipton, is one of the most important events held on Lake Michigan, although the number of entrants is small, owing to limitation of eligibility to the R boats. Yachts that have definitely entered are the South Shore from the South Shore Yacht Club, owned and sailed by the Lawrie brothers, and the following craft from the Chicago Yacht Club: Colleen, owned by C. C. Wright and A. C. King; Gasscon, owned by E. M. Railton and H. H. Kimball; Yank, owned by H. E. Potter; and Sari, owned by Samuel Dauchy.

Western Open Draws Several Golf Stars

Sarazen, Hutchison, and Barnes May Also Enter

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16—The first inkling of what kind of a field the annual western open golf championship, to be played Aug. 23-25 at Oakland Hills, a Detroit district club, will draw was given today when W. W. Harless, secretary of the Western Golf Association, forwarded the early entries.

This list, to be augmented daily from now on, includes among others the names of Robert MacDonald, Bob'o-link Club, Chicago; Emmett French, Youngstown, O.; H. C. Lagerblade, Bristol, Conn.; George Bowden, Cincinnati; M. J. Brady, Alexander Ross and A. L. Walrus, Detroit professionals. In all there are 52 entries on this list.

Word was brought to Detroit today by professionals returning from the Oakmont tournament that Eugene Sarazen of Pittsburgh, the new United States open champion, will compete in the western open, and that Jock Hutchison and J. M. Barnes also plan to enter.

In recent years the western open has attracted fields just a trifle below the national open. The prize list has been increased for this year's tournament and apparently it will bring out most of the star professionals.

Oakland Hills measures slightly more than 6800 yards and under ordinary circumstances a higher than usual score would win this year's championship. The course is hard and fast and the great distance which the players will get will tend to bring low scores, especially since the putting greens are being kept reasonably soft to hold well pitched shots.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 15—W. C. Hagen and J. H. Kirkwood today defeated John Hunter, Syracuse amateur champion and Peter Harmon, club professional, 3 and 1 in a 30-hole exhibition match over the Onondaga Golf and Country Club course.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	66	45	.595
New York	66	46	.589
Detroit	59	53	.527
Chicago	57	53	.518
Cleveland	58	57	.504
Washington	53	57	.482
Philadelphia	43	64	.402
Boston	41	68	.376

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 19, Boston 11.
Washington 6, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 7, Washington 1.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 4.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

WHITE SOX 19, BOSTON 11

Nine pitchers performed at Fenway Park yesterday during the game between Chicago and the Boston Red Sox, which the visitors ultimately won, 19 to 11. Although 43 hits were made in the course of the game, only seven were for extra bases. Manager Duffy and the Red Sox trainer, Harrington, were put off the field by the umpires for too strenuous objection to decisions. Harris and Sheely each hit safely four times. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	3	0	2	0	2	2	7	19	25	1
Boston	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	11	18	0

Batteries—Robertson, Courtney, Blankenship, Faber and Schalk; Quinn, Russell, Ferguson, Pennock and W. Collins. Winning pitcher—Blankenship. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Nallin and Evans. Time—2h. 27m.

HOME RUNS SAVE NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—Robert Meusel hit a home run in the ninth, tying the score, and Elmer Smith duplicated in the extra session, giving New York a 2-to-1 victory over Detroit in the first game of the series here. Bassler's muff of Meusel's foul fly had presented the Yankee outfielder with another chance and he came through. It was Smith's first appearance of the year at the Polo Grounds in a New York uniform. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	11	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	1

Batteries—Shawkey and Schang; Ehmke, Oldham and Bassler. Losing pitcher—Oldham. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 35m.

BROWNS IN EVEN SPLIT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—After losing the first game of today's double-header, 6 to 1, St. Louis captured the second, 7 to 1, with Davis in good form. Zachary was found for 11 hits in the opener, Sisler getting a double and two singles in this game and a single and triple in the next. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	x	6	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	1

Batteries—Zachary and Picinich; Wright, Pruett and Severeid. Losing pitcher—Wright. Umpires—Guthrie and Connolly. Time—1h. 50m.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	7	12	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3

Batteries—Davis and Severeid; Francis and Picinich, Torres. Umpires—Connolly and Guthrie. Time—1h. 43m.

INDIANS AND ATHLETICS DIVIDE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Cleveland and Philadelphia divided a double-header today, the former winning the first game, 11 to 4, while the Athletics won the second, 7 to 4. In each game Walker and O'Neill hit home runs, Wood also securing one in the opener. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	6	1	11	15	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	9	2

Batteries—Morton and O'Neill; Naylor, Heimach, Sullivan, Eckert, and Perkins. Losing pitcher—Naylor. Umpires—Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	x	7	13	1
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	11	0

Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Boone, Lindsay, Edmundson and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Boone. Umpires—Moriarty and Owens. Time—1h. 50m.

RENEWED ACTIVITY BECOMES EVIDENT

Chicago A. A. Shows Signs of Reviving Interest in Competitive Sports

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Signs of reviving interest in competitive athletics on the part of the Chicago Athletic Association here are becoming evident. For a combination of reasons the Cherry Circle Club has held aloof from recent contests for track and field and swimming championships of the Central Amateur Athletic Union and the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Plans for entering four men in the fancy diving championship contests of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, to be held here tomorrow, announced by Harry Hazlehurst, swimming director, constitute one of the indications of renewed activity. Hazlehurst had two representatives in the recent national fancy diving championships here.

Followers of sports who have enjoyed the keen rivalry between the C. A. A. and the Illinois Athletic Club for many years, welcome this promise of contests to come. The C. A. A. recently announced it would not enter a team for the Central track and field games, which it has won for a number of years. It indicates that the policy of withdrawal has reached its ebb and that the tide is coming back.

The Cherry Circle aquatic squad is to be greatly strengthened by the return of Clement Brown, who has been in the West Indies in recent months. Hazlehurst plans to enter him in distance swims from the 440-yard to the mile free style. Brown first burst into swimming fame when he broke the long-standing world's record of C. M. Daniels for the one-mile swim indoors. Daniel's time of [illegible] had stood for 10 or 12 years when Brown came along with a record of 23m. 2-5s. Since Brown made his record the time has been reduced to 22m. 58 2-5s.

W. P. Heyn is the leader of the fancy divers. He was formerly national high diving champion and formerly Central fancy diving champion. He came out third in the recent contest for the national championship here. In the Central championships he is to be supported by Elder Halversen, A. H. Fries and Ralph Huszagh.

A sure winner in almost any meet is possessed by the Cherry Circle in F. J. Meagher, whose event is the plunge for distance. Two other capable plungers are P. H. Prindell and W. H. Cox. Meagher, when at the University of Chicago, won the plunge championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and set a national intercollegiate record of 16 2-5s. for the 60-foot plunge.

Herbert Taylor is the fastest breast stroke swimmer in the squad. He was a member of the last American team to the Olympics and for two years was national champion in the 200-meter and 400-meter stroke events. Ralph Peterson is the only other representative of front rank ability in this division.

In the dashes Director Hazlehurst has a number of younger stars. They are headed by H. R. Topp, who won a number of junior championships; G. Elliott, former national junior [illegible]-yard free style champion; D. C. Leach, former national junior 100-yard champion; W. A. Small, Richard Gutenburg, and Kenneth Huszagh. The last one is the only veteran in the group. He was a member of the American Olympic team in 1912. The relay team is picked from this group, with the addition of Clement Brown.

Three stars in the backstroke event are Hollister Fergus, Central A. A. U. champion in 1921; Stephen Hafner, and Lewis Sherer.

CAPABLANCA GAINS SEVENTH VICTORY

LONDON, Aug. 15—J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion of the world, gained his seventh victory today in the twelfth round of the international chess tournament, defeating E. G. Watson, the Australian expert. R. H. Yates, England, defeated M. Euwe, Holland, and J. S. Morrison, Canada, defeated G. Maroczy, Hungary. The match between Dr. Davide Marotti, Italy, and M. Wahltuch, England, was drawn.

A. Reti, Tzechoslovakia, defeated E. Snosko Borowski, Russia; E. D. Bogoljubow, Russia, defeated Dr. S. Tartakover, Russia. A. Aljechin, Russia, defeated A. Rubinstein, Poland, and the game between H. E. Atkins, England, and Dr. M. Vidmar, Jugoslavia, was drawn.

In the adjourned games, Watson defeated Reti and the game between Borowski and Morrison was drawn.

The scores of the leaders in the tournament are: Capablanca 10½, Aljechin 10, Vidmar 9, with one unfinished game; Rubinstein, 7, with two unfinished games; Tartakover 7, Reti 6½, Bogoljubow 6, with one unfinished game, and Maroczy 6.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tulsa	78	47	.624
St. Joseph	77	47	.621
Sioux City	66	54	.550
Wichita	66	57	.537
Omaha	64	62	.508
Oklahoma City	56	69	.448
Des Moines	44	77	.364
Denver	43	80	.350

RESULTS TUESDAY

Tulsa 7, Denver 6.
St. Joseph 7, Des Moines 6.
Omaha 14, Wichita 5.
Sioux City 5, Oklahoma City 4, (12 innings).

DUNCAN-MITCHELL VICTORY

TORONTO, Aug. 15—George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British golf professionals, today defeated W. J. and Frank Thompson, local amateurs, by 2 and 1 in a 36-hole, best-ball match.

FENWAY PARK
Today at 3:15
RED SOX VS. CHICAGO
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1400

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KELLEHER WINS FROM W. E. DAVIS

Springs Surprise in the Fourth Round of the Newport Tennis Tourney

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16—The defeat of W. E. Davis of San Francisco by H. G. M. Kelleher of New York, a player of much lower ranking, marked the play today in the fourth round of the Casino tennis singles tournament. The Californian lost out after capturing the first set 6—3. Kelleher won the next two 6—1, 8—6.

California met California in the match which H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco won from J. M. Davies of Leland Stanford Junior University, 6—0, 6—2.

The other semi-finalist decided by the forenoon play was N. W. Niles of Boston, who won without extending himself greatly from the young Texan, L. E. White, 6—2, 6—3.

L. B. Rice of Boston, by defeating A. W. Jones of Providence 6—3, 6—4, advanced to meet W. M. Johnston of San Francisco in the feature match of the afternoon to decide the fourth semi-finalist.

The French Davis Cup team, defeated at Longwood by the Australians Monday, came here as individuals yesterday and were eliminated from the singles within an hour or two. All three members, A. H. Gobert, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, met defeat in their first competitions.

Gobert fought hardest to keep France in the tourney; but J. M. Davies wore him down after an up-hill battle following a lost love set. The scores were 0—6, 11—9, 6—1.

Cochet, conqueror of P. O'Hara Wood in the only match which France won from Australia, fared poorly before the steady stroking of N. W. Niles of Boston, a Harvard star of a decade ago. He went out in straight sets, 6—2, 6—1. In a battle of youngsters, A. W. Jones of Providence, a Yale freshman, defeated Jean Borotra, spare member of the French team, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

The eliminations of Gobert and Cochet were in the third round, and of Borotra in the second round. Each had advanced, however, without competition through opponents' defaults.

The feat of young Davies in turning back Gobert after losing a love set was the outstanding feature of the day's play. When he found Gobert leading him 4—0 in the first set, he conserved his strength. Starting the second set he smashed out a lead of 5—2 before Gobert pulled up on him. Then they tilted along through deuce and alternating advantage, including an 11—9 session on the eleventh game, which Davies won. Placements were scarce, with errorr the deciding points. The last set was won by the Californian, 6—4, a place counting the final point.

The only member of the Australian team in this tournament, R. C. Wertheim, a substitute, also met defeat by W. E. Davis. The score of this third-round match was 6—2, 0—6, 6—3.

The foreign players were more fortunate in the doubles play, which opened yesterday. All the visitors advanced, paired with each other or with American players.

The former American Davis Cup doubles team of R. N. Williams 2nd. and W. M. Washburn, out of this year's international play as a result of the dropping of the latter from the United States team, got into action again and won handily.

Williams, who is captain of the United States team, subsequently announced that he would default his scheduled third-round singles match to Lewis White, University of Texas, who won today from W. W. Ingraham of Providence, former Idaho champion. Williams explained his default as due solely to his desire to play doubles and not attempt two matches a day. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION SINGLES—Second Round

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Jean Borotra, France, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

Lewis White, University of Texas, defeated W. W. Ingraham, Providence, 6—3, 6—2.

Henri Cochet, France, defeated Suydam Cutting, Newport, by default.

Third Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated E. B. Benedict, Harvard, 3—6, 7—5.

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Henri Cochet, France, 6—2, 6—1.

H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, 6—4, 6—3.

J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated A. H. Gobert, France, 0—6, 11—9, 6—1.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—3.

Lewis White, University of Texas, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, by default.

L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated A. W. Jones, Providence, 6—3, 6—4.

Fourth Round

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. M. Davies, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 6—0, 6—2.

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated L. E. White, University of Texas, 6—2, 6—3.

H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—1, 8—6.

DOUBLES—First Round

R. C. Kinsey and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated C. M. Charest and C. J. Sweeney, Baltimore, 8—6, 7—5.

R. B. Bidwell and Josiah Wheelwright, Boston, defeated W. A. Larned and C. S. Cutting, New York, 6—2, 3—6, 8—6.

R. C. Wertheim, Australia, and H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

N. W. Niles, Boston, and Henri Cochet, France, defeated W. F. Crocker, Montreal, and H. L. Bowman, Newport, 6—3, 7—9, 6—1.

L. B. Rice, Boston, and W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated F. B. Roche and Thomas Ridgeway, Newport, 8—6, 0—1.

K. M. Leonard and C. M. Wood, New York, defeated A. J. Gore, Washington, and R. N. Dana, Providence, 6—1, 6—1.

Lewis White, University of Texas, and J. M. Carpenter, Newport, defeated E. Douglas and S. Spaeth, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated R. H. Hinckley, San Francisco, and H. R. Guild, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.

Maj. A. H. Yencken, Washington, and H. G. M. Kelleher, New York, defeated C. J. Curley, Providence, and C. K. Shaw, Newport, 6—2, 7—5.

J. M. Davies and P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University, defeated C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia, and J. B. Fenno Jr., Boston, 10—8, 6—1.

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, and S. H. Voshell, New York, defeated J. D. E. Jones and A. W. Jones, Providence, 6—4, 3—6, 10—8.

A. H. Gobert and Jean Borotra, France, defeated A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6—4, 7—5.

J. W. Foster, Boston, and A. S. Craigin, New York, defeated H. C. Tremaine and L. H. Hobbs, Newport, 8—6, 6—2.

G. D. Biddle and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Brooklyn, and W. K. Wesbrook, Detroit, 6—4, 6—1.

What the New Union Aims to Accomplish

Not Friction, but Amity, Promoter Says, Would Result

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16 (By The Associated Press)—A baseball players union, designed for the announced purpose of lifting the idols of the diamond from what is termed a position as "pawns of the club owner" to an equal status with the club owners so far as matters affecting the players are concerned, is nearing complete organization, according to an announcement today by Ray Cannon, attorney and former baseball player.

Mr. Cannon announced that he had been retained by players on virtually every major league club and on several minor league teams, and that he had already opened negotiations with Samuel Gompers for backing by the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers, according to Mr. Cannon, was favorably impressed and promised his support in any just cause.

"This union will not be organized to engender dissent between club owners and players," explained Mr. Cannon, "but if its purposes are carried out it will bring permanent peace and prevent discord. The player now is merely the pawn of the club owner. The owner has the say about everything and the player sits back and holds the sack. The plan of this union is to give the player an equal voice in all affairs affecting him—to give the players an equal voice on a commission with the league presidents.

"There is no attempt to create bitterness in this move. Its sole object is to give the ball players a square deal throughout."

Mr. Cannon said the proposed union would differ from the old organization formed by D. L. Fultz in that it would be a thoroughly organized movement with backing of virtually all the players.

"It will really be an active union and not just an organization in name," he said.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16—President John A. Heydler of the National League, who was in Pittsburgh today, said he could see no necessity for a baseball players' union as outlined by Ray Cannon, a former player and now an attorney in Milwaukee.

"With Judge K. M. Landis at the head of organized baseball, every player knows he can always get a square deal," said Mr. Heydler. "As far as the major leagues are concerned, and I am only speaking for them, there has never been a time in all baseball history when salaries were higher or players were treated better. I know of no just grievances which, when brought to the attention of the proper baseball authorities, have not received prompt attention. And I want to say that disposition of these grievances is based wholly on justice and right. In matters of this kind there is no quibbling over technicalities.

"Some years ago the players formed a fraternity for the purpose of bringing to the attention of club owners certain grievances. It is a matter of history that all these grievances were adjusted and certain rules enacted which covered them. The organization went out of existence, but those matters were settled for all time and the rules enacted then are still in force. There is no longer any occasion for a man in the big leagues to have grievances because they all can be disposed of quickly.

"One of the long-standing bones of contention was the 10-day clause in contracts. We had to go into court and defend that clause and we did it successfully, the Supreme Court of the United States deciding such a regulation was necessary for the proper conduct of the sport. It was predicted when we won this decision that we would take wide advantage of it, but we did not, and baseball today is conducted with proper regard for the rights of the players, the owners and the public.

"I think we have been extraordinarily fair. If any player has a grievance he knows right where to take it and knows that it will be disposed of in justice to him and the club. I really can see no reason why there should be a baseball players' union."

CADDIES' STRIKE A LABOR PROBLEM

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A labor problem at first hand has been presented to the members of the St. Albans Golf Club, Long Island, by the club's 75 caddies, who have struck against the indignities of being compelled to pick weeds without "any compensation," in the language of their spokesman.

Every angle of a strike situation was presented. A picket line was thrown out and the police were called after the strikers threatened to "take care" of the applicants for the vacant jobs.

The caddies stated they would return whenever the club officials discovered that a caddy's job was to "hand out drivers and midirons and not chase wild onions all over the course."

RAILWAY CLERKS MEET

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15—Railway clerks employed by the Portland Terminal Company and the Maine Central Railway Company held a special meeting here last night to determine action on demanding a half holiday on Saturdays and pay for all holidays. The outcome was kept secret pending a report from a similar meeting at Waterville and one to be held in Bangor Wednesday.

HUTCHISON AND SARAZEN FEATURE

Former Leads by 1 Up in the Fourth Round of Professional Golfers' Tourney

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 16—Jock Hutchison, former British open champion, and Eugene Sarazen, United States open champion, provided the feature match in the fourth round of the professional golfers championship tourney here today. A tremendous gallery trailed the pair from the first tee, but the leaders failed to furnish the brand of play which has characterized their previous matches.

Hutchison stood 1 up over his younger opponent at the end of the morning round, after having been 2 up at the turn.

They started badly, with both taking sixes on the par 5 first hole, due, mainly, to their inability to keep out of the traps. Hutchison ran down a putt for a birdie 3 on the second hole and got down in par 4 for another win on the third as Sarazen took 5. Sarazen won the fourth and Hutchison the fifth. The sixth and seventh were halved but Hutchison won the eighth and Sarazen the ninth. Hutchison was out in 36, one over par, and Sarazen in 40.

Coming back the first three holes were halved, Sarazen won the short thirteenth with a par 3 and Hutchison sank a birdie for a 3 and a win on the fourteenth. The fifteenth was halved in 4s and the sixteenth in 3s just as Sarazen got a birdie three on the 232-yard seventeenth and won the hole, Hutchison taking a 4. On the eighteenth Sarazen was on in 2 and his putt for an eagle 3 rimmed the cup but failed to go down. He made a 4 and Hutchison sank his putt for a half. The card follows:

Sarazen, out....	6	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	—40
Hutchison, out..	6	3	4	5	4	3	5	3	5	—38
Sarazen, in.....	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	—34—74
Hutchison, in...	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	—35—73

Emmett French, Youngstown, O., shattered the tournament record by shooting a 69 in his morning round with Emil Loeffler, Pennsylvania open champion, and stood 5 up at noon. This 69 is one of the lowest records ever registered on the Oakmont course and beats par by five strokes. The card follows:

French, out	4	5	4	4	4	2	4	2	5	—34
Loeffler, out....	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	3	5	—37
French, in	4	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	—35—69
Loeffler, in	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	3	4	—37—74

Robert Cruikshank, Shackamaxon, was 4 up on Charles Rowe, Oakmont pro, at the end of the morning round. Cruikshank registered a 73 with a 35 out and 38 back, as against Rowe's 38 out and 39 back for a 77.

John Golden, Tuxedo, N. Y., after losing the first hole of his match with Thomas Kerrigan, Siwanoy, came back and was 2 up at the end of the round. Kerrigan was out in 38 and back in the same figures, for a 76, while Golden, out in 39, came back in 35, for a 74.

Hutchison and Sarazen met with serious opposition for 27 holes yesterday, but their opponents faltered on the homestretch. Hutchison defeated Harry Hampton, Detroit, 5 and 3, while Sarazen, only 1 up in 18 holes, played brilliantly in the afternoon and defeated F. T. Sprogell, Memphis, 9 and 7. The winner developed his Skokie stride and putts, long and short, all looked alike.

Rowe won from Jack Burgess, St. Louis, 6 and 5. Loeffler wrested victory from Edward Towns, also of Pittsburgh, 2 and 1, after the latter had been ahead nearly all the way. F. S. Gallett of Hempstead, L. I., putted poorly in the forenoon and gave Robert Cruikshank such a commanding lead that the latter triumphed, 7 and 6.

John Farrell, who on Monday played like a champion and put J. M. Barnes out of the competition, showed some very indifferent playing and lost to Kerrigan, 5 and 3.

Golden shot par golf, 74, and eliminated Al Cuici, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 and 2, while French outplayed R. S. Miner of Stamford, Conn., and his 8 to 7 victory was well earned. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Third Round

Robert Cruikshank, Westfield, N. J., defeated F. S. Gallett, Hempstead, 7 and 6.

Charles Rowe, Pittsburgh, defeated Jack Burgess, St. Louis, 6 and 5.

Gene Sarazen, Pittsburgh, defeated F. T. Sprogell, Memphis, 9 and 7.

Jock Hutchison, Chicago, defeated Harry Hampton, Detroit, 5 and 3.

T. L. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, defeated John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., 5 and 3.

John Golden, Tuxedo, defeated Al Cuici, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 and 2.

Emil Loeffler, Pittsburgh, defeated Edward Towns, Pittsburgh, 2 and 1.

Emmet French, Youngstown, defeated R. S. Miner, Stamford, Conn., 8 and 7.

PICK-UPS

THAT was a dramatic victory scored by the New Yorks over Detroit yesterday. Detroit went ahead in the first inning on a pass to T. R. Cobb and two singles, and from then until the ninth the run loomed largely. Then, with one out in the Yankees' half, Robert Meusel fouled to Catcher J. L. Bessler, who muffed the ball, Meusel proceeding to line the next pitch into the left field stands for a tie score. Two singles followed, causing H. J. Ehmke's ejection from the pitcher's box. J. C. Oldham stopped the home team for the time being and the game went into extra innings. Two hits in the Tigers' half of the tenth went for nought, as a fast double play was interspersed. Two were out in the last half when Elmer Smith lifted the ball into the upper part of the grandstand, ending the game.

Pittsburgh yesterday sent Arthur Nehf down to defeat for the first time in years. The New York Giants' left-hander had a record of 12 successive games won over the team now handled by William McKechnie. As in the victories marking the Pittsburghers' recent invasion of the Polo Grounds, the winners safe hits ran into double figures. A. W. Cooper showed again that he is regaining the sway held so long over the Giant batters, letting them down with five hits.

The Chicago White Sox used 15 players and the Red Sox 17 in their free-hitting exhibition out on the Boston Fens. There were 11 more hits in the game than there were players, which can be figured out to show collectively the effectiveness of the nine pitchers that took part. Raymond Schalk led at bat with a single, double and triple. Seven-run rallies were quite the thing. Only one error was made in the course of the pastime; three pitchers on each side gave one base on balls apiece, and the numerous hits, including three dozen singles, were turned into 30 runs, of which the White Sox corralled approximately two-thirds.

George H. Sisler has increased the gap that separates him from Tyrus R. Cobb in the race for batting leadership. Five hits in nine times at bat has brought Sisler's mark to .414, while two in four resulted in a slight gain to .408 for Cobb.

Homer Blankenship, a younger brother of Theodore Blankenship, Chicago American League pitcher, has been sold to the White Sox by the Okmulgee Club of the Western Association.

The Philadelphia Americans have announced the unconditional release of A. O. Rettig, the pitcher who came to them from a Paterson, N. J., semi-professional team early this summer. He formerly played with several teams in New England.

C. W. PADDOCK MAY ALTER HIS DECISION

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—C. W. Paddock, Pacific coast sprint star, may alter his decision not to enter the National Amateur Athletic Union track championships at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8, 9, 11, according to word received from R. S. Weaver of Los Angeles, national president of the A. A. U.

Weaver, in a letter to F. W. Rubien, secretary of the athletic association, expressed confidence that he could induce Paddock to enter the meet. Should he come east, Paddock will carry the colors of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

MISS BUSH SEMI-FINALIST

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—In semi-final matches today at Westmoreland Country Club for the junior championship of the women's Western Golf Association, Miss Mercedes Bush, of the home club, medalist and former champion, will engage Miss Josephine Morse of the South Shore Country Club, and Miss Virginia Wilson of Onwentsia Country Club, is to oppose Miss Ethel Pattilo of Skokie Country Club. Matches yesterday resulted in a 9 and 8 victory for Miss Bush over Eva May Johnson of Skokie; a 3 and 2 win for Miss Morse over Miss Florence Brown of Edgewood Golf Club; a 5 and 4 triumph for Miss Wilson over Miss Madeline Hammond of Westermoreland, and a 1 up at 22 holes conquest for Miss Pattilo against Miss Phoebe Nelson of Indian Hill Golf Club.

EXPECT AUSTRALIAN TENNIS TEAM TODAY

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16—The Australian tennis team which will oppose the Spaniards in the final round of the Davis Cup International Tourney for the right to meet America in the challenge round at the Germantown Cricket Club tomorrow, Friday and Saturday, was expected to arrive here today.

It was considered likely today that Patrick O'Hara Wood and Capt. G. L. Patterson would play the entire five matches against the Spanish team and if necessary, R. C. Wertheim, a fourth member of the team, will be called upon.

Meanwhile the Alonso brothers—Capt. J. M. and Manuel—and Count Manuel de Gomar, who constitute the Spanish team, have managed to have two practice sessions daily, despite many engagements.

LEO FRIEDE, CANOEIST, WINS NATIONAL TITLE

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 15—Leo Friede of New York City, international canoe champion, today won the National championship by winning two out of three races at the American Canoe Association regatta held at Thousand Islands. Gordon Douglass of New York was second.

H. D. Murphy of Boston, a former champion, finished third; K. Taylor of Canada was fourth, W. G. Harrison, New Jersey, fifth, and J. Sampson, Canada, sixth. This is the sixth time Friede has won the title.

KIRKWOOD-HAGEN EXHIBITION

W. C. Hagen, British open golf champion, and J. H. Kirkwood, Australian professional, are scheduled to play an exhibition match on the new course of the Charles River Country Club, Aug. 24, against F. D. Ouimet, former United States open and amateur champion, and Eugene Sarazen, United States open champion. The match will be at 18 holes and following the exhibition, Kirkwood is to give an exhibition of trick shots, for which he is celebrated. B. K. Stephenson is in charge of the match and it has been announced that the number of tickets available will be limited so that the spectators may have a clear view of the players.

What Prohibition Has Done

PROHIBITION has wiped out the saloons, depopulated jails, removed the liquor temptation from millions of men, women, and children, and brought happiness and prosperity to countless homes.

Now, in the name of "Personal Liberty," men who want to make and sell liquor are trying to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and put the saloons back on the streets.

As an opening wedge, the sale of "beer and light wines" is to be legalized, if the huge, well-organized and heavily-financed group of interests opposed to Prohibition has its way.

By constant propaganda, by political activity, by "straw votes," the work goes on. In a series of daily articles, The Christian Science Monitor is revealing just how this nation-wide activity is being organized and carried on.

If you want to know what the forces opposed to Prohibition are striving to do to nullify the laws which were passed to prevent the manufacture and sale of liquor, read The Christian Science Monitor.

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"News is News Until Read"

This advertisement will be published Tuesday, August 22, in the Boston Post, New York Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Chicago Tribune, Minneapolis Journal, Kansas City Star, San Francisco Chronicle and Los Angeles Times. This is the fourth in a series of advertisements telling of the Monitor's series of articles dealing with the nation-wide activities of the interests opposed to Prohibition. Those desiring to co-operate with this activity of the Monitor are invited to address Circulation Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 17, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Here is an opportunity to secure a modern, attractive stucco residence, with nearly an acre of land, situated in one of the most attractive and restricted neighborhoods; the house is most attractively and conveniently arranged, with all up-to-date appointments, having a large living-room, 3 fireplaces, 2 bathrooms, hot-water heat, electric lights, large wide piazzas, screened porches, awnings and everything in detail, having been built by owner according to private plans; garage accommodation for 3 cars; located on high land with commanding view in a neighborhood restricted entirely to single houses; the land is developed by a landscape gardener with terrace grounds, containing shrubs, walks, trellises; property can be seen any time by appointment. B. FAY McGLAUFLIN, Newton North 145.

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PEARLING INDUSTRY BRINGS NEW RACIAL PROBLEM IN AUSTRALIA

Entry Unbidden of Colored Labor in Sparsely Settled Areas Conflicts With Policy of "White Australia"

PERTH, Western Australia, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The pearling industry of Western Australia has not greatly interested the inhabitants of the eastern states of the Continent, but the recent outspoken utterances of Sir Newman Barwell, the Premier of South Australia, with regard to colored labor, have to some degree centered attention upon this important industry. During the last few years, according to an official statement, the pearling industry has been adversely affected, and consequently any measure which might be the means of helping the pearl fisheries would be welcome. This will be better realized when it is remembered that in almost every instance the divers are of the Asiatic race—Japanese and Malays mostly—as indeed are the crews, other than the pearl-openers, who in the majority of instances are Europeans, perhaps the owners of the vessels—engaged in that traffic.

The East is ever watching the development of Broome with silent interest, and this is not entirely surprising owing to its geographical position, for Broome, it must be remembered, is 1500 miles north of Perth, the capital of Western Australia, and is regarded as a place possessing considerable latent wealth. Apart, therefore, from the pearling industry, the tropical north of Australia is beginning, though slowly, to come into its own. Moreover, many are asking why Australia imports annually no less than £12,000,000 worth of products, all of which could be grown or produced in the tropical parts of the Continent, a continent at present being held by a handful of people.

This is realized by the Minister for the Northwest, and he recently expressed the view that the vast empty north within a few days' sail of countries containing almost countless millions of colored people, congested populations which were rapidly expanding, might easily become a menace to the accepted policy of a white Australia.

Ideals Are Dissimilar

That policy was not based on any arrogant assertion of racial superiority, but on the conviction that Australian ideals were not their ideals, and that a co-mingling of the two races would be contrary alike to Australian sentiment and to Imperial interests.

The Minister declared that the peopling of the North West, and the tropical north of Western Australia presented problems many of which might be beyond the powers of a sparsely populated state to solve, nevertheless they were problems in which might be concerned the security of Australia West and the integrity of the Empire. The Minister in his official position as controller of the great North West appreciated as much as anyone that his office was not an easy one. He knew that Europe had been weakened and the East greatly strengthened of recent years, and perhaps more than anything else he realized that his territory was rapidly becoming a fascinating attraction to landless Asiatics.

It is not generally realized that Western Australia produces more than one-half of the world's supply of pearl shell, 1400 out of a total of 2000 tons. Its pearl fisheries may be divided into two distinct sections, namely, that known as the North West fishery, and the Shark Bay fishery, and there are possibilities yet untapped provided enterprise is shown and labor conditions improve.

To Be Carried Farther North

The more commonly worked grounds of the North West fishery are very exclusive, and large and commercially valuable pearl-shell oysters are being taken in greater or smaller quantities from about North West Cape to north of King Sound, a distance of over 800 miles, and with future development, operations undoubtedly will be carried still further north. Despite many vicissitudes, the industry has held its own since the second half of the last century. In 1874 or thereabouts, a remarkable pearl, or collection of pearls, was obtained called the "Southern Cross," and comparatively recently, the famous pearl known as the "Star of the West" was secured. The pearls produced are not all of good shape or condition, and many examples of ill-shaped pearls, commonly known as "baroque" are taken from the oysters, and blister pearls abound.

The pearling industry, so largely associated with the great North West, has for years past quietly carried on and steadily progressed. In those days, the eastern states were generally regarded as the real Australia, but today the outlook has changed entirely, and the tropical north, with its vast possibilities, must rapidly be developed, and it is hoped for the white races.

The fact remains, however, that a considerable number of Asiatics find their way into Australia unbidden, and this is attributed to some extent to the pearlers, who may make, though not deliberately, this illicit immigration possible.

In the early days of pearl fishing, shell was obtainable in the shallow waters, but today although some shell is obtained from the reefs by beachcombers, at low tide, practically all is fished by divers using diving appliances and working in depths of water from, say, 10 to 24 fathoms. The Shark Bay pearl shell fishery, however, situated in the extensive inlet of the sea bearing that name, produces the mother of pearl oyster, which is less valuable than that obtained further north, but is in considerable demand, and may be worked in comparatively speaking shallow water, and in certain parts can be picked up by hand whilst the men walk over the productive areas or banks.

The main point, however, is that Asiatics work this industry—it is a growing industry and an important one to Western Australia—the more it flourishes the more attention it attracts. The Minister, therefore, is unquestionably concerned with the problem, which may before very long assume such proportions that the Imperial Government may have to intervene.

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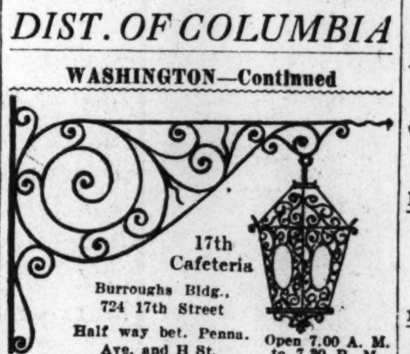

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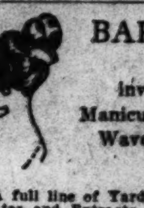

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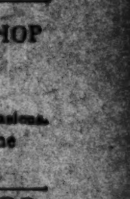

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Arctic Adventures

By H. M. TOMLINSON

EVEN today if I see anything concerning the Hudson's Bay Company, I read it. My holding in this concern is quite unsubstantial, I do not know the name of the chairman of its directors, nor what dividends it pays. My closest personal contact with the H. B. C. has been the smell of its London fur warehouse, when I have been passing through Lime Street into Leadenhall Street. Nobody's interest in anything could be purer and more disengaged than mine in the H. B. C. I myself have feared at times that the calm joy I found in looking for hours at a map of the northern extremity of the American continent was a sign that I was "not quite right," as a friend might genially say. And in the South-West India Dock of London two and sometimes three strange old sailing ships used to tie up all the winter and in the first week of each June depart for York Factory, Ungava Bay, Ft. Albany, and other trading posts in Hudson Bay and on the coast of Labrador. Perhaps they do still. It is long since I went to see them, for I am afraid I can no longer deceive myself into supposing that a day will come when I shall voyage to Rupert's Land. One of course has dreamed of many places; of the Malay Archipelago, of Port Royal and Panama, and of the Congo; but the land about the Arctic Circle, I must confess, was my earliest and most lasting passion. I kept this secret of mine till, some months ago, a famous writer, who was disclosing to me a little of his youth, confided to me that his first love, never consummated, was the H. B. C.

A Popular Infatuation

So why should I falter? More than that, not long afterwards I was luncheing with another novelist. He loves romance, but he does not scorn what "the movies" can do for the good of his banking account. He is a Scot; and he went far on the way to turn my admiration for his country into hatred, through a recital of his recent successes; but presently he lowered his voice, leaned over to me with a confiding warmth, and whispered that he hoped soon to be able to do something that had been in his mind since he was a boy. And what was it, do you suppose? To buy a yacht and a deer-forest? To go to the South Seas? To marry a duchess and live at Monte Carlo? No. This infatuated man, though a Scot, and though the makers of film pictures were after him, wanted to traverse Lake Athabaska, and descend Back's River to the Arctic Ocean. Two well-known men confiding to me the same dream in the same month! And how often have I traced that very journey on the map! When I got home I took an atlas, opened it at a familiar place, and stared at the words Canadian Barren Grounds, to see if they had lost their old magic. How long one remains childish! Yes, the lure was still there. It was there, though I had half forgotten it. If a day should come when I make some money in the "movie" world . . .!

A Book for a Winter Evening

I think there are few books on Arctic exploration in the Guildhall Library which a boy I used to know very well has not read, and read in time that was not always his own. Probably, if every man's heart were searched, it would be found that most of us look to the Arctic with a fixed and absent stare, which, in the domesticated, is thoroughly reprehensible.

There is no better book for a long winter evening than a good volume of Arctic travel; and there was a fine example recently published: Knud Rasmussen's story of the Thule Expedition from Melville Bay to Cape Morris Jesup, "Greenland: By the Polar Sea." This book will last well—there are 300 pages of it. The best of fires will have died down before a reader emerges from Rasmussen's story. Some of its colored illustrations—Inglefield Land and Flensing the Narwhal—are of scenes so remote and other-world that one turns from them to regard the comfortable flames long and reflectively. And then there is the map, and its names. The map has few markings on it; it is mainly a wilderness of white. But what names, and what stories they recall! Wolstenholme Island, Murchison Sound, Inglefield Land, Kane Basin, Ellesmere Land, Grinnell Land, Kennedy Channel, Polaris Bay, Hall Land, Beaumont Island, Lockwood Island—to see these words once more is to recall tragic and noble stories that at once allay the excitement caused by our current and urgent business, in which to succeed is an assurance of the usual reward. For so many of these names are the signs of failure, of forlorn hopes which perished. They are the names of men who went on in the pursuit of a truth, which nobody really wanted. Why did they do it? It is not easy to say. But at least they knew when they started what their reward was likely to be, and it was the reward which they certainly got. In an odd and paradoxical way, they seem thus to justify mankind.

Rasmussen's story is in that good tradition. It is an account of a long trek which is so modest, so particular about each day's work, and often so vivacious in its descriptions of the northland, that his reader is apt to forget that these voyages are in a very dangerous place.

Mr. Hardy's New Volume of Verse

Late Lyrics and Earlier With Many Other Verses

By Thomas Hardy. London and New York. Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net.

The chief interest of Mr. Hardy's new volume of poems is in the 12 pages of Apology which preface them. The Apology, as is frequently the character of such meekly-titled statements, is rather in the nature of a defense and a protest than a plea for pardon. Poets, not less than melancholy deans, preaching a gospel of pessimism, cannot hope to escape the censure of those who see more cause for cheerfulness than sadness in the world about them; and Mr. Hardy here takes cognizance of the fact that, while men have extolled his great gifts, they have rebelled that this master dramatist should have depicted human existence as little else than a pitiless tragedy. The Greek writers and Shakespeare did not forget that, above the valley, were the sunlit slopes and the mountain top; but, as a critic has said, not without some degree of truth, Mr. Hardy's genius went "botanizing in a swamp."

Mr. Hardy's defense is on the lines usually adopted by those accused of pessimism, clothed in that fine and forceful language which is natural to him. He reminds his readers of words written by him in an early poem,

If way to the Better there be, it exacts
a full look at the Worst.

By such procedure, he argues, will the world attain "evolutionary meliorism." Unfortunately, the traveler on such a quest, setting forth, as does Mr. Hardy, with so large an "if" in his knapsack, is more likely to get entangled with the Worst, than march his way triumphantly through to that Better, and even Best, which actually lies ahead of him.

Yet in quoting these lines written in youth, Mr. Hardy is hardly fair to himself, for in the latter poems, yes, and in some of the earlier ones too, it is to be discerned that the "if" is little more than the defiant pose of an intellectualism determined to find its own way, untrammeled by the arguments of others, whether a priori or not. For long enough, doubtless, the so-called pessimist will asseverate, as does Mr. Hardy, that he is merely dwelling upon the ugly and cruel things of the world for the purpose of finding a way out of them, while his critics will aver that, because of this ardor for "botanizing in a swamp," it has become rather an end, than a means of advance, into more cheerful surroundings.

W.R. 1916

From "Twenty-Four Portraits," by William Rothenstein (Harcourt, Brace & Co., publishers)

Thomas Hardy

His Simplicity and Vigor

Mr. Hardy has lost none of his architectural skill nor power of feeling in these later poems. They possess the simplicity and vigor, the irresistible steady sequence which reveal him the master of emotion and of language he has always been.

No one can bring more exquisitely to thought the English country-side, with its faint familiar music,

And we shall see the waters spring,
Waters spring
From chinks the scrubby copse crown;
And we shall trace their oncreeping
To where the cascade tumbles down
And sends the bobbing growths aswing,
And ferns not quite but almost drown.

But it is the human problems of hope and fear, of disillusionment, of youth and age, of ignorance conflicting with a little knowledge, which chiefly occupy the writer in these poems and which flit in and out like pale startled ghosts, always questioning and finding none to answer them. As, for instance, the Child to the Sage:

And thus you do not count upon
Continuance of joy
But, when at ease expect anon
A burden of annoy.
But Sage—this Earth—why not a place
Where no reprisals reign,
Where never a spell of pleasantness
Makes reasonable a pain?

It is certain that Shelley, had he penned these lines, would not have left the Child unanswered, but with that certainty which was his of good's ultimate triumph, born rather of inspiration than of reason, have assured it that such an earth was possible when:

All things had put their evil nature off.

But is not this the vision of the mountain-top?

Mr. Hardy is tempted to think that the earth is threatened with "a new Dark Age." There appears cause enough in all he sees about him to account for a backward rather than a forward tendency, for which he holds four and a half years of war in large measure responsible. And yet, while admitting all the savagery and chaos attributable to those years of conflict, who in justice and faith can dismiss them harshly as does the poet:

Philosophies that sages long had taught,
And selflessness were as an unknown thought,
And "Hell" and "Shell" were yapped at Loving-kindness.

Are not the words of the Founder of Christianity rather to be remembered, who, in reviewing scenes strangely analagous to those which have confronted mankind during recent years of strife and devastation, commanded thus:

And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh.

Is not here the answer to the Sage and to the Child?

A Minister in the Making

Memoires du Cardinal de Richelieu

Tome Cinquième (1625-1626). Paris: Société de l'Histoire de France. Price 15f.

How far the Richelieu memoirs were written by himself and how far by substitutes, whom it was his habit to employ, is doubtful. The greatest statesman of his age, he considered himself judge, if not rival, of the greatest men of letters. The Cid, however, which he ordered to be banned by the Académie Française, is regarded as an even greater masterpiece today than when Corneille wrote it, while his own plays, in which he took such pride, are entirely forgotten. His memoirs and correspondence are interesting, not because he shows himself a brilliant exponent of the French language—the writing is often mediocre—but because of the remarkable agility and resource displayed in dealing with men and circumstances by this great architect of seventeenth century France.

The fifth volume of memoirs, recently published, describes two of those years which found Richelieu in complete control of the machinery of the state, under an unscrupulous and vacillating King. At home, the chief problem the Cardinal had to deal with was the growing organizing ability and influence of the Huguenots, regarded with sympathy by England and Holland; abroad, the Austro-Spanish alliance which the Thirty Years War had served to strengthen.

The Cause of the Huguenots

Like Catherine de Medici, Richelieu, despite his conscientious protests, cared little about the religious aspects of the situation; but he did care that England, with a French princess upon the throne, a diplomatic feat with which he was inordinately pleased, should not espouse the cause of the Huguenots, and he was hardly less anxious that Holland should not come to the assistance of Spain by making war on France. When Richelieu took the reins in his hands in 1624, he quickly replaced vacillation and ineptitude with the vision and energy of a Sully, combined with a far profounder diplomatic skill. "I venture on nothing without thinking it out," he is said to have boasted, "but once decided I go straight to my point, overthrow or cut down whatever stands in my way, and finally cover it all up with my cardinal's red robe." Though he did not succeed immediately in his purpose, finding the resistance of the Huguenots a constant handicap at home, and the power of the Austro-Spanish alliance a serious menace abroad, his skill exceeded that of any other minister or combination of ministers in Europe, and he began steadily to carve for France that brilliant destiny it was to fulfill under le roi-soleil.

Richelieu's Purpose

To work with Holland and England, even if it meant holding out the temporary hand of friendship to the Huguenots, and at the same time to endeavor to keep on good terms with Rome, such was Richelieu's purpose during these years. Buckingham's visit to Paris, in the spring of 1625, nominally to rejoice over the marriage of Charles with Henrietta Maria, but mainly to prevent peace between Spain and France, and further to see what steps could be taken in the restoration of the Palatinate, is dealt with in detail in the memoirs. Had England at this time produced an able statesman to carry out the wishes of the people, the Huguenot cause might have fared far other than it did. Buckingham, while he possessed the qualities of courage and initiative was wholly lacking in prudence and foresight; with such an ambassador, it was not difficult for Richelieu to deal entirely to his own advantage. With regard to the Huguenots, he assured Buckingham that that was Franee's own affair and he could brook no interference from without; with regard to Spain, Richelieu would make no promises, hoping that England would make war on her and so save him from doing so; that Buckingham would get himself embroiled in some quarter of Europe before long, he did not doubt, and therefore sent the brilliant, erratic favorite home with nothing more tangible than good advice and vague promises. Buckingham, prepared secretly to throw the Huguenots over if an offensive alliance with France against Spain might be consummated, won nothing in the esteem of France and lost forever the confidence of his countrymen; his next step to espouse the Huguenot cause and attack the Spanish treasure ships was no more successful.

His Ability and Tact

One false step by Richelieu, during this time, would have meant war with England, which many of his own people and Spain were prepared to precipitate in any way they could; he remained firm, alert, conciliatory. Buckingham, endangering the peace of half Europe by the most reckless, ill-considered enterprises, was foiled again and again by the French statesman, whose ability in solving military problems—such as the situation in Holland at the time of the Soubise rebellion—was not less sure than his analysis and method of dealing with court intrigues on both sides of the Channel.

The tasks of the ambassadors of the King of France during these years were of an exacting nature, and not all of them had the genius for finesse possessed by the Cardinal, as these memoirs bear eloquent witness. The Dutch Ambassador, in peremptorily refusing to allow Buckingham to enter France in the December of 1625, incurred Richelieu's grave displeasure, while du Fargis, who conducted the negotiations with Spain, was dubbed wholly incompetent. Nor did Richelieu hesitate, against all diplomatic procedure, to send Blainville to England as envoy extraordinary, when Chevreuse was already dealing with the situation, and then as lightly ignore Blainville when later it so suited his purpose.

This book deals with Richelieu at the beginning and during the least tangibly successful years of his rule in France. They are well worth study, however, for already, sometimes for all who run to read, sometimes hidden between the lines, there is indicated those vast designs for France, which the Cardinal intended to set afoot in Europe, as soon as he had become master in his own house.

Book Seasons in Scandinavia

WE ALL know that there is supposed to be a time for everything, including the publishing of books. England has its seasons, although there seems to be a fairly steady flow of publications through all the twelve months and all the fifty-two weeks of the year. The matter has just been discussed in a Scandinavian paper and it would seem that Norway has the most concentrated book season, one month, December. Books are kept back purposely and there are authors who intentionally hold up the forwarding of their manuscripts, for fear the publisher should steal a march on them and send them out "early," that means November or perhaps even October.

Matters are not quite so pronounced in Denmark. "We do send out books throughout the year," says the biggest Danish publisher "although the majority appear in the months before Christmas." But he admits that they are tied, to no small extent, to the autumn. In the first place, authors generally write their books during the summer, the manuscripts come late to hand and the publishing process takes some time. But what is most important, it would be a pity for the good books to be published in the summer months, for the public would not notice them and, when the proper season came, they would have been forgotten. And it is no use serving warmed-up dishes; the battle must be won when the book is new. In Denmark, there is a special circumstance. The peasantry are keen readers and buyers of books and they have neither the wish nor the time to think of books till the bulk of the year's work has been done.

The Life Story of Mr. A. B. Farquhar

The First Million the Hardest

An autobiography by A. B. Farquhar, in collaboration with Samuel Crowther. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.50.

Mechanics and farming were the two dominant interests of the young A. B. Farquhar. In pursuing these, he went as apprentice to a small shop in York, Penn., that manufactured agricultural machinery. Mr. Farquhar, in his autobiography, tells the story of this apprentice who, sixty years ago, starting without money and without influence, passed through many reverses and more successes of an active business life, eventually becoming the master of millions.

In some particulars, there is a marked resemblance between his story and that of Edward Bok. Both went directly after what they desired. Mr. Bok's interest in great men and his persistent collecting of autographs impelled him to go fearlessly to any man, no matter how high his position, if he thought that man could help him. Mr. Farquhar, in his search for the best possible business methods, went with equal directness to such men as A. T. Stewart, John A. Stevens, James Gordon Bennett, and William B. Astor. To be sure, his interviews with these various New York financiers gave him no specific answer to the question he put to all of them: "How can I make a million?" but eventually he found the answer himself, as well as many other things by the way. He never made the making of money the most important thing in life and he remembered and acted upon his father's advice "never to love a dollar better than a book." The story, then, becomes that of a man of intellectual culture, of wide reading and of extensive association with the finest men of the country.

From the Financial Side

From the financial side, the book is an accurate survey of the business conditions through which both the nation and individuals passed from 1858 to the present day. It covers the period of the Civil War, with the subsequent later conditions of readjustment; it discusses the various financial disturbances, especially the panic of 1873, and draws some interesting parallels between the post-war days of the Civil War and now. In a business way, Mr. Farquhar practically saw the world made over. In speaking of the many mutations during these 60 active years, he says: "I have seen the change from an agricultural to a manufacturing country and have seen manufacturing grow from little-shop work to great-shop machine work. Many of the things that we use today and deem necessities were unknown to business when I first entered it."

From the title one might conclude that the book dealt only with finance, but the same characteristics that made Mr. Farquhar a business success, inevitably made him a prominent figure in public affairs both local and national. As a result, we have reflections of all problems of general importance. The chapters devoted to the Civil War, while principally concerned with business, give many new glimpses of political affairs and of the individuals concerned. Mr. Farquhar knew personally every president from Lincoln to Harding, many of them intimately, notably Garfield, Cleveland, Roosevelt, McKinley, and Taft. The list shows that while, in the main, he was in sympathy with the Republican Party, he was not a mere partisan.

Besides presidents, he knew many other makers of history. In commenting upon Daniel Webster, he points out optimistically that the Senate has made great advances in the business integrity of its members. He came into close personal relations with Johns Hopkins, Horace Greeley, Mr. Corcoran, and Andrew Carnegie.

His Contact With Famous Men

He tells how Andrew Carnegie, while a messenger boy, came into contact with a Mr. Anderson of Allegheny, who became interested in the boy and gave him the free run of his fine library. From this privilege, greedily used, sprang the impulse to found libraries if ever he had the means. Mr. Farquhar also pays high tribute to Mr. Carnegie personally, when he says: "Mr. Carnegie had those elements that go to make up what I call genius—that is, not so much the possession of extraordinary attainments as the power to hold on to whatever he acquired and use each accession of attainments as stepping-stones to further attainment. Genius, as thus defined, involves concentration of effort and the elimination of unnecessary mental or physical activity. System in action and thought is essential to success. But system of itself is idle. Thought is of no use without arrangement, but neither is arrangement without thought."

The two chapters, "The Rise of Big Business" and "What I Have Learned" should have wider reading than is possible when they remain a part of the volume merely. Separately printed, they would form a valuable tract for educating the people in the real attitude of big business, a powerful influence in bringing into better relationship employer and employed. Excerpts from these chapters and from other parts of the book might well form a tract which would form the basis of a good working creed for both Labor and Capital, for Mr. Farquhar always saw both sides.

The book is closed with renewed faith and hope for continuing betterment of world conditions and those of the individual. There cannot be too many such books—books that ring true in every line. F. M.

An Authorized Shakespeare

London, England

AN AUTHORIZED edition of the works of Shakespeare! Such is the project which the London Shakespeare League has recently discussed, at a Mansion House meeting, presided over by the Lord Mayor of London, when the Rev. Stewart Headlam, president of the league, proposed, and the meeting subsequently carried, a resolution that such a text should be prepared and steps taken to secure its publication. The part of the resolution providing that the edition should be bound in one volume, with all the plays in chronological order, was wisely omitted because, in the present state of our knowledge, it is impossible to determine exactly the chronological position in the list of, for example, "Timon of Athens"; and further because, though much may be said in favor of a cheap one-volume edition of the plays—'tis pleasant to feel that the whole of Shakespeare is between one's hands—questions of practical convenience make a two or a three-volume edition well worthy of consideration.

Will It Supply a Public Want?

But is this thing worth doing? Will such an edition supply a public want, and be of real service to the community? On the whole, no doubt, it will. That the mass of the public, even of the great, and ever-increasing, public, that reads Shakespeare will be greatly interested, is not probable. Their knowledge of so vast and full a writer is not wide enough to permit them to pass far beyond the general, into the particular. Nevertheless, Shakespeare means so much to so many, and expert researches into his text have so cleared the ground during the last few years that it does sound, on the whole, a sane proceeding, to do for one of the world's greatest authors what was done for the world's greatest book, the Bible, in the reign of James I; and to let a committee of experts give us what Sir Sidney Lee, who approves the scheme, calls "a scholarly settlement of the puzzles of Shakespeare's text."

That "settlement," of course, in many instances, will be no more than an opinion; and every scholar will continue to exercise his own individual judgment upon all points of controversy; but the time, surely, has arrived when we can welcome a Shakespearean canon far more weighty and authoritative than that of any edition which has yet been offered to the public.

The only canon, at present—if there be one at all—is the First Folio, published in 1623, seven years after Shakespeare's death, by Hemminges and Condell, two of his fellow players. But this folio just teems with blunders and textual mistakes, so many that a certain learned student of Elizabethan literature, known to the writer, has long ago decided that these errors are too many and systematic to be accidental, and represent, in fact, a deliberate attempt on the part of the printers to reveal, for the benefit of future generations, the mysterious identity that, as some think, still lies concealed behind the pen name of William Shakespeare.

Difficulties of the Task

That topic need not be raised here; but it is certain that, with the First Folio alone, Sir Sidney Lee and his fellows will have labor enough in harmonizing faults of arrangement and choosing between corrupt readings which, as in certain parts of "The Tempest," have been corrected already by various scholars in about a dozen different ways. The editors must also weigh carefully the various quartos, which, following upon the folio, were at one time much more respected by seekers after textual accuracy than they are today, when there is a tendency to suspect them as being too often but cut or pirated versions. "If the editors will only stick to Shakespeare's words and meanings," said Mr. Ben Greet at the Mansion House meeting, "then the book will be most valuable"; but the whole point is to determine just what those words and meanings are, at a time when the authenticity even of the whole plays, commonly accepted as Shakespeare's, is challenged—to name only "Richard III," assigned by one modern writer to Marlowe.

It is to be hoped that, by next year—the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio — substantial progress will have been made with the scheme's organization; and many will hope also that, when the work at last is published, it will be in two forms—an inexpensive edition bound in one volume; and another in three volumes—Comedies, Histories, Tragedies—for those who care for larger print, and books lighter in the handling.

The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations

Labor and Democracy

By William L. Huggins. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Notwithstanding the title, the prime interest of this book is not so much the general relation between Capital and Labor in the United States as it is the foundation and operation of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations. As presiding judge of this body and, in addition, author of the Kansas Industrial Act, Mr. Huggins is beyond doubt well qualified to discourse upon his subject. He believes that possibly by this act a way has been found by which "Labor can be protected from a large part of the tremendous evils of unemployment, over-work and under-pay, and the general public also can be protected from the evils that follow in the wake of industrial warfare."

Probably the general public still knows the Industrial Act, on account of its conflict with Alexander Howat and the United Mine Workers, and having taken due interest in that most spectacular exhibition of its powers, has lost both knowledge and interest of its carrying out in the State of Kansas. Curiously enough, as Mr. Huggins observes, in the first place, both Capital and Labor were strongly against the foundation of a Court of Industrial Relations, but for once public sentiment prevailed. His detailed account of its doings in the first eighteen months of its existence is most illuminating. During that time 39 formal industrial cases had been filed, and 34 decided. Of the controversies, 37 were brought by Labor and two by employers, and, of the various decisions, all save one have been accepted by employers and employees alike. In addition to this work of public welfare, the court has instigated several original investigations on its own account; the most important of which probably was that of the coal mining industry in southeastern Kansas, during which the court issued several informal bench orders giving relief to the miners from various onerous conditions which had previously existed. Strikes have been reduced to a minimum, and, from all Mr. Huggins' gathered evidence, the court seems to be an institution of immense value not only to the State of Kansas but to the nation at large for its example in so settling Labor troubles.

So much Mr. Huggins tells interestingly and lucidly; some of his other contentions regarding Capital, Labor and democracy are hardly remarkable in their originality, though a spirit of sincerity runs through them all. His book is first and last of considerable value, because of the light it sheds upon the apparent success of the court in Kansas.

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THE HOME FORUM

Eccentrics and Eccentricities

MANY readers of the "Education of Henry Adams" will remember the passage in which the author deplores the tolerance the English have always shown toward eccentricity in all its forms, and how he ascribes many of their political and social faults to it. It is doubtful, however, whether the English, if we are to judge by their literature, have loved eccentrics and eccentricity any more than have other peoples. If they have their Sterne and Dickens, the French have their Rabelais, Hugo, Daudet and Anatole France, all of whom have loved and have portrayed many species of "queer fish." In fact, all the world loves, in fiction, a thoroughly self-absorbed and self-centered person so long as his individuality hurts nobody else; and in real life, though the world may laugh, it usually laughs kindly. But it loves him rather as a spectacle than as a fellow-being, looking upon him, so to speak, as a curio or a work of art. It is amusing to recollect that the phrase which Shakespeare uses of Cleopatra, "a great piece of work," has become in modern slang descriptive of people who are so queer as to seem artistic, and therefore artificial, productions.

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We usually interpret the word "eccentric" to mean, when used of a man or woman, that he is "off his center," but the truth is that he is really off ours. He is perfectly centered. He has turned aside from some or all of the manners, customs, proprieties which most of us think important and has had the courage to do exactly what he pleases; and the consequence is that, while we might not care to imitate him, we cannot help secretly admiring him. Mr. Pickwick and Mr. Boffin and the Cheeryble brothers and Captain Cuttle are of those happiest people who have a hobby which they ride merrily, regardless of "what people say;" and along with Mr. Shandy, Uncle Toby, Dominie Sampson, Jonathan Oldbuck, and a multitude of others, are probably the characters in fiction that we remember with the greatest affection.

An old book, now out of print, in which eccentricity is studied, not philosophically but anecdotally, is John Timbs' "English Eccentrics and Eccentricities." In the preface the author says: "One of our objects in sketching their ways is to show that with oddity of character may coexist much goodness of heart; and your strange fellow, though, according to the lexicographer, he be outlandish, odd, queer, and eccentric, may possess claims to our notice which the man who is ever studying the fitness of things would not so readily present." And he gives perhaps one hundred and seventy-five examples, some at considerable length, which very well bear out his contentions. Among them are some famous people, such as Lady Hester Stanhope, Joanna Southcote, Hood, Lamb, Horne Tooke, Ann Radcliffe, Lord Chesterfield, Blake, Beau Brummell, Gillray and the Rothschilds; but I find more to my taste some of the small fry, who were not so likely to have had an eye on the public. Among these were Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England, who for twenty-five years never slept outside the building, and whose name became the slang term for a banknote; and Miss Menie Trotter, who had no faith in banks, and therefore kept all her money in a green silk bag that hung on her toilette-glass, while her spare change she exposed to view in two large white bowls, accessible to the servants, of whom she had many. Dickens, in his "Memoirs of Grimaldi," tells a similar story of Mrs. Baker, a theatrical manager of Rochester, who kept all her funds in six large punchbowls on her bureau.

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There are many equally engaging. Lady Banks, who, because her husband, Sir Joseph, was in the wool business, wore a peculiar woolen overall garment on all occasions; and Mrs. Lewson, of Clerkenwall, who, though she lived in five reigns, wore throughout the fashions of the first of them, that of George I; the Earl of Bridgewater, who dined his dozen dogs every day in state, each with a napkin about his neck, and waited on by butlers and footmen; Mr. Curtis, who for twenty-five years was in constant attendance in the Old Bailey law-courts, and who might have suggested to Dickens some of the characters of his Circumlocution Office; Lord Coleraine, who tended an apple-woman's stall for her; and that English traveler, mentioned by Thackeray, in "Vanity Fair," who, chancing once to sail on a canal boat, liked it so well that he spent the rest of his life aboard, moving backwards and forwards between Ghent and Brussels—these are only a few of the characters sketched. And there are many amusing facts noted by the way; for example, the following, which is given as the shortest accurate record of a court session known:

"Mr. Leech
Made a speech,
Angry, neat, and wrong;
Mr. Hart,
On the other part,
Was right, and dull, and long.
Mr. Parker
Made the case darker,
Which was dark enough without;
Mr. Cooke
Cited a book,
And the Chancellor said, 'I doubt.'"

There is also an account, full of curious interest, of the custom which used to be common of hiring men to be "ornamental hermits" on great estates, so that visitors might have an eremitical cell with a proper inhabitant to look at.

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There was one eccentric, however, who is not included, but who is perhaps the most amusing of all; and that is Thomas Day, the author of that famous old book for children, "Sanford and Merton." He belonged to the circle of the exquisitely ridiculous Anna Seward, the Swan of Lichfield, the bluestocking worshipper of Dr. Johnson. Day, whose life may be read in the eighteenth century life of Anna or in Mr. E. V. Lucas's book about her, having original theories about female education, adopted two young girls and reared them according to his theories, with the intention of eventually marrying one of them; never anticipating what of course really occurred—that both young ladies preferred to choose their own husbands. He was an upright and lovable man, not unlike that George Dyer who tickled Lamb so much. Anyone who wishes to spend an enjoyable evening should forthwith procure the old life of the Swan, and should by all means not neglect to read her letters. R. M. G.

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The Helvellyn of the Wild Flowers

Helvellyn, as a mountain, is very inferior to Snowdon, nor indeed can it compete in grandeur with its own Cumbrian neighbors, the Great Gable and Scafell; but among visitors to the Lakes it has nevertheless an enduring reputation, largely due to the poems in which Scott and Wordsworth have sung its praises. Accordingly, during the tourists' season, the anxious question: "Is that Helvellyn?" may often be overheard; and on a fine day all sort of incongruous persons may be seen making their way up the weary slopes that lead from Grasmere to its crest. . . .

On the east side, however, where its "dark brow" overlooks the Red Tarn, and throws out two great lateral ridges—on the right, in De Quincey's words, "the awful curtain of rock called Striding Edge," and Swirrel Edge on the left—Helvellyn is a very fine mountain, and what is more to the present purpose, is botanically the most interesting of all the Lakeland fells. From Grisdale Tarn to Keppelcove, a distance of full three miles, that great escarpment, with the several "coves" that nestle beneath it, is the home of many rare Alpine flowers, corresponding in that respect with the Welsh rock-faces of Idwal and Cwm Glas; and though it does not offer so conspicuous a display, or such keen inducements to flower-gazing, a search along its narrow ledges, and under the impending crags, home of the hill fox, will seldom disappoint the adventurer.

Some years ago I spent a week of July, in two successive seasons, at Patterdale, for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the mountain flowers. . . . At first I searched chiefly under Striding Edge and the steep front of Helvellyn, among the rocks that lie behind the Red Tarn, and in similar places above Keppelcove Tarn in the adjoining valley, hoping with good luck to light on the snow-saxifrage. In this I was unsuccessful; but I twice found a plant I had not hitherto met with—in appearance a small spineless thistle, with a cluster of light-purple scented flowers—which proved to be the Alpine saw-wort, or saussurea, and which in later years I saw again on Snowdon. A blossom which I picked and kept for several months was so little affected by its separation from the parent stem that it continued its vital processes in a vase, and passed from flowering to seeding without interruption. . . .

The moss campion (silene acaulis) is especially associated with the locality of which I am speaking—the neighborhood of Grisedale Tarn—and is mentioned in the "Elegiac Verses," composed by Wordsworth "near the mountain track that leads from Grasmere through Grisedale":

"There cleaving to the ground, it lies,
With multitude of purple eyes,
Spangling a cushion green like moss."

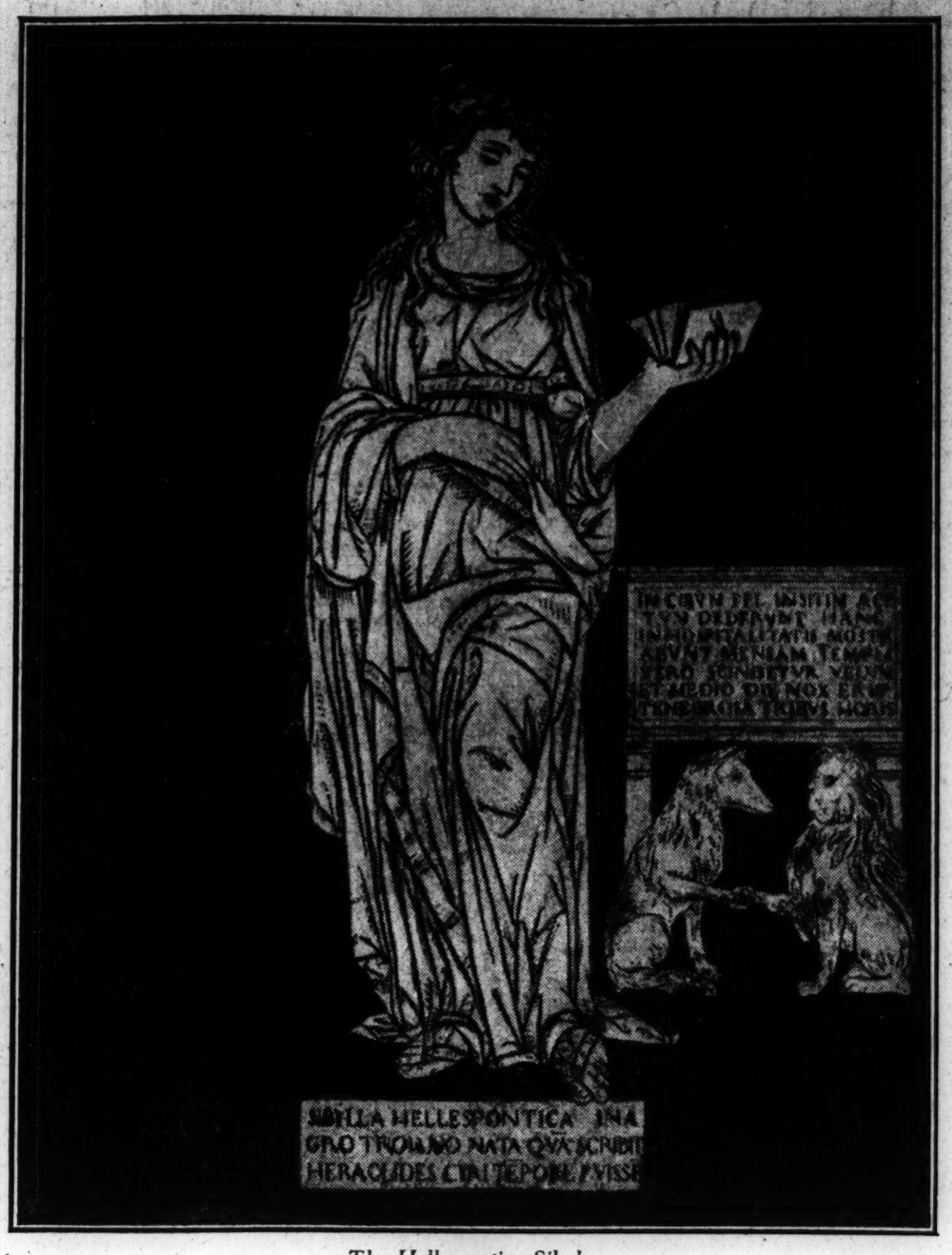
To this the poet added in a note: "This most beautiful plant is scarce in England. The first specimen I ever saw of it, in its native bed, was singularly fine, the tuft or cushion being at least eight inches in diameter. I have only met with it in two places among our mountains, in both of which I have since sought for it in vain." The other place may have been the hill above Rydal Mount; for a contributor to the Flora of the Lake District states that it was there shown to him by Wordsworth. The poet's knowledge of the higher mountains, and of the mountain flora, was not great. The moss campion, though local, is much less rare than he supposed, and its "cushions" grow to a far larger bulk than that of the one described by him. In his "Holidays on High Lands" (1869) Hugh Macmillan, paying tribute to the beauty of this flower, remarks that "a sheet of it last summer on one of the Westmorland mountains measured five feet across, and was one solid mass of colour." I have seen it approaching that size in Wales.—Henry Stephens Salt, in "The Call of the Wildflower."

The Lark at the Gate

To think that I should hear him now
Telling that single fiery rift of heaven
a wild lark comes!
The fresh cool scent of earth yearns
at the plough;
In short keen rapid flurries the woodpecker drums.
To think that I should hear that mad
thing sliding
Along a smoking opal ladder!
Hear that inevitable deluge of music
riding
Into the sun, richer now — fainter
now—madder!
To think that I should hear and
know
The song that Shelley heard, and
Shakespeare, long ago!

—Joseph Auslander, in "The Measure."

To be a voice outside the state, speaking to mankind or to the future, perhaps shaking the actual state to pieces in doing so, one man will suffice. But to reform the state in order to save it, to preserve it by changing it, a body of workers is needed as well as a leader—a considerable body of workers, placed at many points, and operating in many directions—Matthew Arnold.



The Hellespontine Sibyl

The Pavement of Siena Cathedral

SIENA, that lovely old Tuscan city set on the hills, so world-famous for her art treasures, possesses one which is unique even in that wonderful land of Italy—the pavement of her cathedral.

That cathedral, growing steadily into perfection and beauty through centuries, the pride and joy of the whole city, as was ever the case in those mediæval cities, was in itself a marvel, with its wealth of marble and mosaic; but the ambition of the Sienese demanded that even their pavement should be superb; and so through more than two centuries the artists wrought at it, and covered it with splendid figures and storied designs, until, as one paces it, one feels that surely the conception may have sprung from those lines of Dante while walking the first parapet of Purgatory:

". . . Cast down thine eyes;
'Twere well for thee, to alleviate
the way,
To look upon the bed beneath thy
feet.
. . . . . .
So saw I there, but of a better
semblance
In point of artifice, with figures
covered
Whate'er as pathway from the
mount projects."

This pavement, begun before the end of the fourteenth century, was still unfinished nearly a century and a half later, and many, many artists wrought upon it, continuing their work through the frequent turmoils and vicissitudes which vexed the city as was the custom with those early painters and craftsmen, whose lovely activities were pursued through foreign war and civil strife, which, so great was the love of art in those days, seemed to respect the workshops where the artists, with brush and chisel, were bringing works of art into being.

The whole pavement is like a marvelous carpet extending over the entire nave, and composed of a number of large scenes from Bible history and of noble figures representing the ten Sibyls and the Ages of Man and other like conceptions, some carried out wholly in black and white marble, some with the addition of other colors, and all united by borders of geometric or other design which blend the many portions, executed at such widely separated periods, into one glorious whole.

In the aisles to right and left of the nave are a series of ten Sibyls, five on either hand, which were placed in the years 1482-3. Mr. Cust, who has written a valuable handbook to this pavement and the artists who produced it, says in reference to these figures: "The introduction of these mythical personages into ecclesiastical art was not unusual at this period, and they take their place beside the Prophets, as forerunners of Christ. They form a curious link between the Pagan and Christian world of thought."

Among the many other subjects, taken from the Old and New Testament, are The Expulsion of Herod, the Massacre of the Innocents, Samson Slaying the Philistines With the Jawbone of an Ass; The Story of Jephthah's Victory, and the Sacrifice of his Daughter; Abraham's Sacrifice; Elisha Raising the Son of the Shunammite; the Sacrifice of Abel; David and Goliath; Moses' Ascent of Mt. Sinai and his Receiving the Tables of the Law, and Elijah carried to Heaven in a Chariot of Fire.

This wonderful pavement, which was carefully restored in the past century, is preserved most of the year by having its more delicate parts covered with a wooden flooring, made in hinged sections, which can be raised to display to visitors the designs beneath; but for certain festival seasons it is entirely uncovered. Then, as one enters the cathedral, it is like entering some great casket, every portion of which, walls, roof, pavement and columns, testifies to the loving work of the long line of artists who have dedicated their lives to raising and beautifying in its every part this lovely building.

A Reminiscence--Degas

He will paint portraits only of those whom he knows intimately, for it is part of his method only to paint his sitter in that environment which is habitual to her or him. With stagey curtains, balustrades and conventional poses, he will have nothing to do. He will watch the sitter until he learns all her or his tricks of expression and movement, and then will reproduce all of them, and with such exactitude and sympathetic insight that the very inner life of the man is laid bare. . .

And that Degas may render more fervidly all the characteristics that race, heredity and mode of life have endowed his sitter with, he makes numerous drawings and paints from them; but he never paints direct from life. And as he sought new subject-matter, he sought for new means by which he might reproduce his subject in an original and novel manner. At one time he renounced oil painting entirely, and would only work in pastel or distemper. Then, again, it was water-colour painting, and sometimes in the same picture he would abandon one medium for another. There are examples extant of pictures begun in water-colour, continued in gouache, and afterwards completed in oils; and if the picture be examined carefully, it will be found that the finishing hand has been given with pen and ink. Degas has worked upon his lithographs, introducing a number of new figures into the picture by means of pastel. He has done beautiful sculpture, but, not content with taking a ballet girl for subject, has declined to model the skirt and had one made by the nearest milliner.—George Moore.

Thackeray Lecturing in America

Research in contemporary newspapers makes it sure. Yes, he was a "delightful lecturer." "This building," said William Cullen Bryant, "was crowded to its utmost capacity with the celebrities of literature and fashion in this metropolis, all of whom, we believe, left, perfectly united in the opinion that they never remembered to have spent an hour more delightfully in their lives. Everyone who saw Mr. Thackeray last evening for the first time seemed to have their impressions of his appearance and manner of speech corrected. Few expected to see so large a man: he is gigantic, six feet four at least; . . . and then there was a notion in the minds of many that there must be something dashing and 'fast' in his appearance, whereas his costume was perfectly plain. His address is perfectly unaffected and such as we might expect to meet with in a well-bred man somewhat advanced in years." This is different from the tales of Dickens's "wavy locks," waistcoats and scarfpins. It is regrettable to hear of Thackeray as a lecturer that he had a "superb tenor voice"—so many of us have that—"with a pathetic tremble"; but, after all, he seemed to Bryant merely the cultivated English gentleman, lecturing on English literature. . . .

For the natural scenery of America his admiration was without limit. "Sir," he wrote Forster, "the west is a great place. I have only just seen the portal of it, but it's wonderful." All such letters are illuminated with gay drawings of Negroes, politicians, American women, and American houses or alleys. . . . Add to this good cheer Thackeray's unfailing tact, and you have the secret of his popularity in America with those who knew him. Even in private conversation he was silent about our crudeness. His kindness moved many an American to good-natured doggerel. Among epics and Thackerayads in country newspapers these verses have true feeling, and certainly an original rhyme scheme:

Ah! blest relief from pages soft and
sacchary,
Give me the writings of that foe to
quackery,
The bold, the keen-eyed, entertaining
Thackeray.

This triplet brought an echo from the Eton mock poet-laureate:

Marshal Thackeray,
Dressed out in crack array;
Ain't he a whacker, eh?

Thackeray returned, like Benedick, as pleasant as ever, in October, 1855, and remained in America until April, 1856. The second series of lectures dealt with King Edward's ancestors and the Georges. The letters which describe his adventures continue to be whimsical, merry, and, above all, to be hallowed often by that divine tenderness which can belong only to the creator of Colonel Newcome. Of the lighter letters none is gayer than that in which he gives directions to his audiences, and so reveals his attitude toward the terrible art of lecturing. To his friend Doyle he wrote: "I hope you will come to the tight rope exhibition tomorrow, and send you a card. You and your friend will please to sit in distant parts of the room. When you see me put my hand to my watch-chain, you will say, . . . 'how beautiful!' When I touch my neck-cloth, clap with all your might. When I use my pocket-handkerchief, burst into tears. When I pause, say 'Brav-ah-ah-ah-vo!' through the pause. You had best bring with you a very noisy umbrella: to be used at proper intervals: and if you can't cry at the pathetic parts, please blow your nose very hard. And now, everything having been done to insure success that mortal can do, the issue is left to the immortal gods. God save the Queen. No money returned. Babies in arms not admitted. By yours ever, W. M. T."—Stanley T. Williams, in North American Review.

Place and Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THERE was a little city, and few men within it; and there came a great king against it, and besieged it, and built great bulwarks against it: now there was found in it a poor wise man, and he by his wisdom delivered the city." Thus, in a few simple words, did the writer of Ecclesiastes illustrate the only true means of deliverance and reform. The righteous thoughts of the "poor wise man" were more potent to deliver the city than were the forces of the great king and the strength of bulwarks to destroy it.

A vast number of people today appear to be bent upon reforming the world,—that is, upon making it over. Doubtless, deep in the heart of the average citizen, though in many cases buried beneath self-interest or indifference, dwells the desire to help heal the world's wounds, to make the world a better place in which to live. The large number of social, charitable, and uplift movements that spring into being on every hand indicate that the heart of mankind is becoming more kindly and altruistic; though the meager achievements, and short duration of most of these, would seem to show that their promoters do not share the wisdom of the "poor wise man."

A false theory held by many reformers is the belief that if they but possessed unlimited opportunity to enforce their ideas, they could speedily regenerate the world. This temptation often takes the form of a desire for office. If I were but king, or president, governor, mayor, director, a member of the council, what a vast amount of good I could do! sighs the would-be reformer. The writer of Ecclesiastes was himself a king; yet he mentioned none of the officials as contributing toward the deliverance of the little city. He spoke only of the "poor wise man," who "by his wisdom delivered the city." It will be recalled that when Jesus was combating the arguments of material means toward spiritual ends, during those forty days in the wilderness, this same suggestion of worldly position as a means toward spiritual power came to him. He detected the falsity of the argument at once, dismissing the temptation categorically with the command, "Get thee behind me, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve."

The failure to heed the lesson here pointed out has resulted in a vast amount of misspent energy, in disastrous entanglements of church and state, and in such an anomaly as religious wars. A few centuries after the beginning of the Christian era the Emperor Constantine yielded to the temptation to popularize Christianity. From the materiality injected into it at that time in the form of ritualism and pomp, the church was not purged until Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science and founded the Church of Christ, Scientist, on a purely spiritual basis. She recognized the futility of attempting to foist teachings, however true and helpful, upon the unprepared thought. She showed that reformation and deliverance must come from within, by individual overcoming. With rare wisdom she wrote (Miscellany, p. 249), "Improve every opportunity to correct sin through your own perfectness."

An understanding of the power of individual right thinking and living, as demonstrably taught in Christian Science, stills the restless, feverish striving for material place and power. By this process the "poor wise man" becomes the most powerful member of his community. "The good you do and embody gives you the only power obtainable," we are taught on page 192 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Though alone in the most distant Sahara, one who reflects God's thoughts—who does and embodies good—is a more formidable power against evil and for righteousness than a monarch or a magnate who thinks materially and relies upon material means. The world is gradually coming to recognize and take into account the power of righteous thought.

Spiritual man's place is in divine Mind, God, where there can be neither high nor low, only sonship. An understanding of this relationship brings the reign of wisdom into human affairs. To the extent that one exercises his God-given ability to think and act aright, he is inevitably found aligned on the right side of every progressive and worthy movement. Unlimited opportunity and power for good are thus proved to be his divine right. He has but to claim his own, as the child of God in the image of the Father.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Sound Statecraft of a "Simple Sailor"

A PARADOX is usually amusing, but it is even more interesting once one has set out to explain the seemingly contradictory elements which, in uniting, have brought it into being. The case of Premier Kato of Japan and his Ministry is in point. Here, indeed, is even a double-angled paradox. For one thing, there is to be seen the man at the top of the Japanese Navy, which has the name of being excelled in imperialistic tendencies only by the Japanese Army, carrying through drastic cuts in that navy's force. His adroitly successful stand at Washington showed his mind as to this only less clearly than have his official acts since that conference. In the second place, there may be seen a Cabinet, attacked by a critical press as "too much of the Peers," not proving reactionary. How are these superficial discrepancies to be harmonized?

Let it be remembered, to start with, that there is just one big issue in the present policies of Dai Nippon: to find a prompt way back from the edge of the abyss of economic ruin, toward which recent Tokyo governments have been marching rapidly. In five sentences Adachi Kinnosuke, American correspondent of the reliable Jiji, sums up the situation of today:

> Japan has not recovered from the prolonged business depression following the war. No cheering signs are visible on her stormy financial and commercial horizons. The Nation is literally crying for the adjustment of prices of basic commodities. The country is aflame with labor agitation and the uprising of tenant farmers against the landlords. The answer is yet to come.

Any ministry that hopes to outlast a few troubled weeks must seek this answer, and Premier Kato seeks no less. He has been called "a liberally inclined conservative"; he is proving himself as truly a patriotic, soundviewed administrator. He realizes that money must be saved, and wisely begins the saving at the points which long have meant heaviest expense: army and navy upkeep and increase.

It is entirely possible there is another motive in his beginning at army reductions. He is not a Satsuma man, but his interests and associations are all in that navy camp, in contradistinction to the Chosu army group. There is old rivalry between these, even as it is also true that each in turn has grown because the other has enjoyed increase, and if one is now to lose (as the navy surely has through the treaties signed at the American capital), this navy man, this Satsuma sympathizer, this Premier entitled Admiral, is going to see to it that the army comes down a peg too. It will be remembered that he took office only after promises from the army leaders that real retrenchments should be made in that service, and a long step has been taken in that direction. The budget has been cut some $20,000,000, the personnel has been reduced 56,000 (one-fifth of the peace-time strength of the troops) and it looks as though the Japanese conscript would hereafter serve with the colors sixteen instead of twenty-four months. Are the Chosu clique fighting back? They are not. The Tokyo newspapers are announcing in big headlines that there is an understanding between the Premier and his War Minister, General Tamanashi, who is referred to as "a stellar member of the mailed-fist oligarchy."

Next, as to that "Cabinet of Peers" charge. It certainly comes close to being an Upper House Government. Of its eleven members, seven are of the Peers: Dr. Mizumo, the Home Minister, and the chiefs of the departments of Finance (Ichiki), Justice (Okano), Education (Kamada), Agriculture and Commerce (Arai), Communications (Moeda), and Railways (Oki). But these gentlemen are well aware of the democratic drift of the times. They know that to act circumspectly is not merely a matter of temporary wisdom, it is inevitable, and is going to continue so. Not to comport themselves "progressively" would only hasten the coming of their permanent downfall. So this "Upper House Ministry" is daily disproving the prediction: "A Cabinet of Peers will not try to meet the needs of the people." It is to be added that through this same element of peer members the new Government finds genuine strength. The political power of Japan's upper chamber is tremendous.

Further, the new Government has real support from the representatives, too. The Admiral Baron has gained the backing of the Seiyukai Party, overwhelmingly dominant in the lower chamber. Nor had he trouble doing so, as he is continuing the policy of the Hara-Takahashi (Seiyukai) Cabinet in many directions, notably in foreign policy. And the Seiyukai leaders have declared publicly more than once that they are ready and willing to give a hearty support to the Kato Ministry.

It all whittles down to this: A so-called militarist is proving himself the best man to fight the militarist groups. Perhaps this is another paradox. And to smash the militarist domination the Premier has added clan loyalty to patriotism, and in that combining has shown such capable political leadership that it seems even now, with his tenure of office yet brief, to warrant the word "statesmanship." One begins better to understand why those who knew him well at the time of his appointment declared him the ablest and most formidable figure in Japanese public life. Certainly it is an excellent achievement for one who insisted that he was "only a simple sailor."

THE United States Census Bureau reports that 1,060,858 American children between the ages of 10 and 15 years are engaged in "gainful occupations," that is, are working for wages. When it is remembered that this huge army of little folk are to become in a few years a large proportion of the adult population that will stamp its character on the Nation as a whole, it will be possible to realize somewhat the tremendous importance of the proper discussion and settlement of the child labor problem.

American Standards in Hawaii

FEW Americans realize that Hawaii, though an absolute unit of the United States with the status of a territory, has a population not American, and of parentage not native to the islands, of almost 200,000 out of its total, as shown by the 1920 census, of 255,912 people. The people of alien races who have found a home in Hawaii include 109,274 Japanese, 23,507 Chinese, 27,002 Portuguese, 21,031 Filipinos, 4950 Koreans, and a group with at least semi-alien origins of 6955, enumerated as Asiatic-Hawaiians. The islanders themselves form the inconsiderable minority of 23,723, which just about equals the number of Americans and all other Caucasians, computed in 1920 as 22,318, and which also, by a strange freak of statistics, is just about double the number of the joint children of both races, there being 11,072 people listed as Caucasian-Hawaiians. Some 5500 Porto Ricans complete the roll of this unprecedented admixture of nations on one of the most beautiful situations ever discovered by humanity.

That the islands have been kept integrated as a peaceful political unit is due to the absolute justice of the American sovereignty and to the thorough impregnation of the population of the islands with American standards of civilization. All through the last century Hawaii remained a peaceful and independent kingdom, undisturbed by European diplomatic adventurers, because it was clearly recognized that the destiny of the islands lay indissolubly with the United States. When, in 1898, annexation was consummated, it was Hawaii who freely asked for the change, and no hint of an insurrection or a demand for local freedom has disturbed American relations then or since.

This is an essential point when one comes to consider the great influence of Asiatic immigrants in recent years. The reputed ambitions of the thousands of Japanese soldiers, reported to be ready to "spring to arms" at a signal from Tokyo, have never been stressed by native patriots as an excuse for separation and "non-cooperation" with America. The Japanese have found a community utterly at peace, and it is strongly to be suspected that as settlers they prefer it to remain so. Certainly, so little fear is felt on that score that a recent proposal to take away Hawaii's territorial status and put it under a military commission responsible to the Department of State encountered the solid opposition of practically every American citizen, it is said, throughout the Territory. The Americans in Hawaii feel that the present free form of government is not merely the only form which is fitting under American sovereignty, but also that it is capable of giving the Territory a government that can thoroughly protect itself against its problems, alien as well as domestic.

There is one piece of legislation, however, which American citizens in Hawaii have steadily favored of late years. It is that Congress should pass a resolution giving the President power to suspend for five years the Chinese immigration restriction law, in order to permit the immigration of Chinese labor for this period on a limited scale. Figures collected by a recent territorial commission show that in 1921 there were 12,614 acres of land, formerly under sugar cultivation, that have been abandoned almost solely because there are no laborers to cultivate them. It was said then that this shortage of field laborers leaves a gap of 14,500 prospective immigrants. Caucasian labor is unsuited to the conditions. Portugal and the American insular possessions have been drawn on, but cannot close the gap. The proposal would limit the total number of immigrants brought in to 20 per cent of the total population; and as the Chinese only make up 9 per cent, compared with the Japanese 42 per cent, it would tend to equalize these Oriental populations in the only way still feasible. Asked directly in the Senate committee if this were not one of the principal objects of the new policy, Harry Baldwin, the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, said: "In my opinion, that is the most important feature of the resolution."

Meanwhile, Americanism in Hawaii is being splendidly taken care of by the public schools, where 50,000 children, representing every important race in the Pacific area, learn American history, ideals, politics, and government, and speak the English language, play American games, sing American songs, wear American clothes, and become used to American ways. Six thousand Japanese citizens and a whole rising generation of Japanese children are exposed to this unrelentingly friendly influence. It is a formidable experiment in racial co-operation, and it is fitting that it is taking place in the midst of the ocean which is seeing America's greatest experiment in international peace. But Governor Farrington of Hawaii is fully entitled to say, as he said to the pilgrimage of Shriners recently: "The standard has been, and is, the American standard."

IN THIS age of large circuses and other entertainments, integral features of which are the performances of trained wild animals, the question is being asked by many: Are the methods utilized to accomplish the results therein shown in the least degree justifiable, when the absolutely useless nature of the ends attained is considered? This issue is especially pertinent, when it is recalled that sometimes these performances bear every earmark of being conducted by methods the very opposite of kindly, as that word is so often, somewhat incongruously, applied to the means used in training wild animals. It is important, therefore, that an opinion on this subject has been given by such authority as R. I. Pocock, F. R. S., superintendent of the London Zoological Gardens. Mr. Pocock's views, which are published in a London magazine, are the more timely when it is remembered that the House of Commons last year rejected a bill for the prohibition of shows exhibiting trained wild animals, after having the subject under investigation some time.

Training Wild Animals

Mr. Pocock writes simply from his knowledge of the nature of the animals under discussion, and does not attempt to deny the claims of those who maintain that they have accomplished wonders by kindness alone. He merely tells what he feels he knows by experience, and leaves the reader largely to draw his own conclusions. For instance, he says he does not believe that lions, tigers and other savage, carnivorous animals can be trained to perform the usual stage tricks, and be kept trained, without a constant appeal to their fear of punishment, because he has studied a large number of such animals and feels he understands them reasonably well. Such animals, he explains, even though some of them may be easily trained by kind methods when they are young, seem to brook control less and less as they grow older, until they literally require an "iron" hand to hold them in check and force them to do what is demanded of them.

In view of such statements, the burden of proof is certainly shifted on to the shoulders of those who claim to be achieving these feats with wild animals by kindness alone. If, moreover, the trouble is taken to analyze the motive impelling the desire to see these displays, it will be found to be but little different from that prompting the Romans to view the gladiatorial shows. So long as there is a demand for such entertainments there is likely to be a response from ambitious managers. Hence, the surest way to stop them is by withdrawing the support that is popularly given them. Then they will be found to stop automatically.

IN THE continuing discussion of the acts of the United States Congress of what are called "welfare" measures, such as the Towner-Sterling bill, the opposition relies to a very large extent upon the showing that the revenue by which the proposed plans are to be operated is drawn from relatively few states, while the distribution is on a basis of population, and thus runs to the financial gain of the large number of states whose inhabitants contribute less than their respective states receive. The "rich" states, it is undertaken to show, are being drawn upon to pay for what is being done in populous but relatively "poor" states. Upon this basis the protest is that federal welfare legislation is inequitable. A candidate for office in a state which is said to "suffer" by this process has recently denounced these measures on the ground that, as he phrases the common objection, "the southern and western states have found a way to make the industrial states pay the entire cost for the country." The fiction of that statement is obvious, for there are no states which are specifically freed from contribution, but it covers the larger fiction which runs through all the debate, that states, as such, are called upon for any contribution.

Right and Wrong Test of Federal Legislation

Provision for the projects contemplated by these measures is made by appropriation from the federal Treasury, a reservoir that is fed from the wealth of the people of the country, irrespective of residence. The first requisite of national taxation is that it shall be proportionate, and that means going equally to the taxpayer according to his ability to pay. If it happens, as of course it does, that more of the means to pay belong to people in one state than in another, then it follows that the proportionate tax is more largely met by the people of that wealthier state. It is only by comparison of the wealth, as taxed, in the several states that the conclusion is reached that certain states pay more than others. It could not be otherwise, and ought not to be.

The sort of legislation under attack provides for a distribution to the state governments of sums of money from the federal Treasury for use in specified ways. It is not a gift to a state. It has none of the color of a gratuity. It remains a federal expenditure, and the distribution by states on a basis of population is simply the use of the machinery of the state government to carry out the purpose. If there is merit in the purpose, distribution by population is the best available basis for meeting the need, just as the state mechanism is the best instrument for expenditure. It would hardly be argued that the distribution should be based on the relative wealth of the states, as that would be simply returning to the states the exact sums contributed by their citizens, and would be ineffectual in accomplishing the desired ends.

Such primary and obvious analysis is compelled by the use of an argument that is specious as well as selfish. It clears the way for the real issue, namely, whether the Federal Government is justified in its undertaking. It brings to the front the question whether the Government is assuming welfare work that is beyond the authority delegated to it, and that should be undertaken, if at all, by the states. The tendency to broaden the police power of the national Government beyond the very narrow field granted it by the Constitution is one to be considered, and one that is likely to meet a strict interpretation by the Supreme Court of the United States, as has happened in the case of child-labor legislation.

When the consideration of the merits of these recent enactments is taken away from the calculation of loss and gain by states, there is the further advantage that discrimination can be applied as to the wisdom of the undertaking. The so-called maternity act and the educational act may be alike condemned by a state with wealthy citizens, if that were to be the test. But they do not deserve to be alike condemned if there is in one case a wise and in the other an unwise use of government. Not to argue their respective merits here, it is timely to insist that precisely on those merits, and not on fictitious grounds of income and outgo, should they be measured. And the localized, calculating objection beclouds issues that are important, if not indeed vital, and certainly not the same as to two undertakings of so radically different a sort.

The Method of Jeremy Collier

IT LACKS a year to make a two-and-a-quarter centenary of the publication of Jeremy Collier's "Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage," but the dates fall close enough to permit some aspects of modern life to recall his single-handed and successful adventure in what Macaulay has described as the "cause of good taste, good sense, and good morals." Current discussion of such possibilities as a voluntary censorship of literature, trial by jury of unprinted manuscripts to determine whether they are printable, the appointment of an arbiter of the proprieties respectively for literature and the stage, with much interviewing of persons whose immediate concern is to write, publish, or protect the public from the insidious influence of pernicious reading, indicates, if nothing else, that the proportion of questionable literature is larger than it ought to be.

So thought Jeremy Collier with respect to the English stage 200-odd years ago, and he wrote the "Short View" to express his opinion. He constituted himself, so to speak, a Society of One for the Suppression of Vice, and, although the organization did not appeal to local courts and magistrates, it took its case to the court of public opinion and argued it so successfully that a verdict was handed down in the society's favor, and the stage experienced a change of heart and moral perspective. It may be contended, indeed, that such change was inevitable, that the pendulum, having achieved full swing in one direction, would have been bound to swing in the other. Nevertheless, Jeremy Collier, with his "Short View," shortened the swing of the pendulum. Following what seems an inescapable weakness of censorship, he handicapped his case by a good many trivial and disputable objections.

Jeremy Collier, however, did not attempt to suppress. He spoke his thought, well and to the point. "There is hardly any book of that time," says Macaulay, "from which it would be possible to select specimens of writing so excellent and so various. To compare Collier with Pascal would indeed be absurd. Yet we hardly know where, except in the 'Provincial Letters,' we can find mirth so harmoniously and becomingly blended with solemnity as in the 'Short View.' In truth all modes of ridicule, from broad fun to polished and antithetical sarcasm, were at Collier's command. On the other hand, he was complete master of the rhetoric of honest indignation. We scarcely know any volume which contains so many bursts of the peculiar eloquence which comes from the heart and goes to the heart."

Seeing what he considered an evil state of affairs, he attacked those responsible for it, put them on the defensive, invited counter-attack, and made his opponents ridiculous in the public eye. Official censorship of literature is a doubtful and debatable proposition. Perhaps what literature needs is a twentieth century Jeremy Collier; and the cause of good taste, good sense, and good morals would be better helped by employing a group of entertaining advocates than by calling in the police.

Editorial Notes

BY LAW a clergyman of the Church of England is forbidden to sit in the House of Commons, although by law the House of Lords contains two archbishops and a full bench of minor prelates. But by law a Nonconformist minister may have a seat in the lower chamber. The Rev. Towyn Jones, a bosom friend of the Prime Minister, sits there as member for Llanelly; and North Down has just sent there as its representative the Very Rev. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Simms, D.D., who served in the war as principal Presbyterian chaplain to the British Expeditionary Force, and was moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland in 1919. There is much talk of the "reform" of the House of Lords, but the House of Commons does not seem to be entirely beyond improvement.

CURRENCY troubles in Russia and other countries of Europe have driven the people to resort, to a great extent, to barter. It is decidedly rare, however, for nations to use this primitive method in commerce. Still, it is not unknown as a means of overcoming the difficulties due to wild fluctuations in exchange. Not long ago Rumania sought a loan of 45,000,000 gold francs in Switzerland. The Swiss demanded to know how the money was to be spent. "We need new railroad rolling stock, particularly engines," said Rumania. "All right," the Swiss answered, "we have engines for sale. Take them and pay for them in cereals and petroleum." The bargain was carried out. How war drives men and nations back toward the caves!

IT IS not the easiest thing in the world to outline the Einstein theory in a few words, but there is one phase of it which can be explained easily. Professor Einstein maintains that light is a form of matter, and as such must be under the law of gravity. Hence, he says, rays of light from a star passing by so large a mass as the sun will be deflected by the force of the sun's gravitation, which will mean that the star in question will appear on a photographic plate at a place slightly removed from its true position. Whether or not this is the case can only be determined during a total eclipse of the sun. Hence the great care that is being exercised to make the most of the eclipse that is to take place toward the end of September.

ONE of the powerful elements in the ability of Mr. Lloyd George to "carry on" through the most difficult of his constantly recurring "crises" is his never-failing sense of humor. He gave an exhibition of it recently at a banquet, when the Bulgarian Minister to London referred to the troubles of Bulgarians in Thrace and begged the Prime Minister to place that part of the Balkans under British protection. "Well," Mr. Lloyd George replied, "if you'll take over Ireland, we'll take Thrace off your hands. You have had much experience with comitadjis and rebels, and you'll feel right at home in Ireland."